

Israeli military punish Gazans

TEL AVIV, Dec. 13 (A.P.) — An Israeli military court in the occupied Gaza Strip fined 13 Arab shopkeepers today for disobeying soldiers' instructions to keep their stores open during a general strike last week. A Gaza source said the 13 merchants were each fined and given suspended sentences of three months in jail. Meanwhile, Gaza trade and professional associations have established a committee of five representatives to place their demands before the military authorities. Dr. Mahmoud Zahher, a member of the committee, said that the strike in Gaza would continue until the military authorities withdraw a 12 per cent value added tax pending an appeal to the Israeli supreme court. He also demanded that charges against strikers be dropped as a condition for ending the strike.

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Arab shipping group opens meeting

AMMAN, Dec. 13 (Petra) — The Arab Federation of Shipping (AFS) board of directors opened here today its 11th meeting under the chairmanship of AFS President Ahmad Fawzi Abu Nowar, who is also director of the Aqaba Port Corporation. The board will discuss recommendations passed last night by a seminar on the protection of marine environment from pollution, and the Arab Economic Council's resolutions taken in Tunis as well as the establishment of an Arab maritime shipping company and the amendment of the federation's statutes. The AFS which was established in 1979 has 14 Arab states as members.

Israeli visit USSR

TEL AVIV, Dec. 13 (A.P.) — An Israeli parliamentary delegation flew to the Soviet Union today for a 10-day visit as guests of the Soviet Peace Committee. The trip was the first by Israeli parliamentarians to the Soviet Union in two years, said Knesset member Ora Namir, who led the delegation.

Mubarak receives former Israeli envoy

CAIRO, Dec. 13 (A.P.) — President Hosni Mubarak today received former ambassador Ben Eliahu Elissar, the first Israeli envoy to Egypt after the two countries signed a peace treaty three years ago. News photographers at Mubarak's offices in Uruba Palace were told Ben Elissar was here on a private visit and no coverage was allowed of the meeting.

Eitan visits Egypt

TEL AVIV, Dec. 13 (A.P.) — Gen. Raphael Eitan, Israel's military chief of staff, flew to Egypt today on a four-day visit as guest of the Egyptian army. Eitan did not respond to reporters' questions about a minor strain in Israel-Egypt ties he started in September after he was quoted as saying that the future of the two countries' peace treaty depended on the will of President Anwar Sadat.

Gunmen kill Israeli

TEL AVIV, Dec. 13 (A.P.) — Police set up roadblocks southeast of Tel Aviv today in a search for gunmen who shot and killed a warden from Israel's largest prison in an ambush outside his home, police said.

London bomb kills 2

LONDON, Dec. 13 (R) — Two people were killed and one injured in a car bomb explosion in central London today, police said. They said it was too early to say who might have planted the bomb in fashionable Connaught Square.

Seat shifts in Danish parliament

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 13 (A.P.) — One seat in the Danish parliament shifted from the Right to the Left today as the ministry of the interior published the results of the official recount of the votes in last Tuesday's general elections. The recount brought the parliamentary strength of the Socialist People's Party to 21 seats, making the party the biggest winner in the election and now the third-largest party in the 179-seat parliament. Resigned Social-Democratic Prime Minister Aoker Joergensen is trying to set up a new minority government with the parliamentary support of the Socialists and the Social-Liberals.

Veil leaves, says contacts will continue

AMMAN, Dec. 13 (Petra) — The European Parliament and Jordan will be holding contacts and discussions at international levels with the aim of bringing about a just Middle East peace, according to European Parliament President Simone Veil. Speaking upon departure from Amman at the end of a four-day official visit to Jordan, Mrs. Veil said that the quest for peace was at the centre of her talks with His Majesty King Hussein and other Jordanian officials. The visit also gave her the opportunity to discuss subjects of mutual concern to both the European Parliament and Jordan, Mrs. Veil said. Mrs. Veil was seen off at Amman airport by Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al Talhouni who said in a statement that her visit offered a chance for Jordan to explain its stand vis-a-vis the Middle East question. Also seeing Mrs. Veil off were several Parliament members and members of the diplomatic corps in Jordan.

Kuwait offers to help Libya

KUWAIT, Dec. 13 (A.P.) — Kuwait today attacked the United States for what it described as an "unjustified and unprecedented escalation against Libya" and offered to come to Libya's aid in dealing with the situation, government spokesman said. Abdul Aziz Hussein, minister of state for cabinet affairs, said the Kuwait cabinet met today and discussed "the latest developments in American-Libyan relations and regretted the unjustified and unprecedented escalation against Libya in the economic and oil fields."

Americans 'face no threats in Libya'

TRIPOLI, Dec. 13 (R) — Libya is mounting a big campaign to disprove President Reagan's allegation that Americans living and working here are in imminent danger. The authorities yesterday invited a group of senior executives of major U.S. companies to a reception in Tripoli so they could tell Western journalists what they thought of the president's request that they should leave Libya. The 20 businessmen declined to be quoted directly but they were in general agreement that the Reagan administration had overestimated the alleged threat posed by Libya's Col. Muammar Qadhafi. Despite President Reagan's call last Thursday that Americans should leave Libya and his decision to cancel passports for travel this country, some were actually flying into Tripoli yesterday.

Jordan condemns 'massacre' of Iraqi POWs by Iranians

AMMAN, Dec. 13 (J.T.) — The Jordanian government has denounced Iran for executing a large number of Iraqi prisoners of war and mutilating their bodies, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra. The government of Jordan received certified information during the past two days to the effect that the Iranian rulers had executed a large number of Iraqi prisoners of war. Petra quoted the Jordanian official spokesman as saying. Deeply pained at this barbaric massacre, the government of Jordan expresses its deep anger and denunciation of this ugly crime of executing prisoners of war and mutilating their bodies, violating the teachings of Islam and all the international conventions and agreements which prohibited such awful crimes, the spokesman said. The government of Jordan is of the opinion that the continued aggression of the Iranian rulers — which climaxed in the execution of Iraqi prisoners of war — dictates on the Arab states, particularly those still supporting the Iranian regime, to review their stands and to stand firmly against the Iranian aggression because it is inconceivable to remain silent on this abhorrent crime of the Iranian regime and because these states must shoulder their commitments as stipulated in the Arab League Charter and the Arab Joint Defence and Economic Cooperation Treaty, the spokesman added. The spokesman called upon the Arab states, the Islamic states, foreign states and all the organisations concerned about human rights to confront immediately this inhuman crime in view of its seriousness and violation of the Geneva Convention and all the values of the international community. He also called for imposition of deterrent penalties on the people who committed these crimes. The Israeli military support for Iran in its aggression against the Arab Nation on its eastern flank, and the Iranian barbaric crimes committed against the Islamic faith, fraternity and morals, will only enhance the determination of the King, government and people of Jordan to stand by the Iraqi brothers with all their potentials and capabilities in order to enable justice to triumph over injustice, life over death, morals and honour — which characterise Arabs and Muslims — over brutality and barbarity which were evident in the practices of the racist Iranian Regime that has executed and mutilated the Iraqi prisoners of war, the spokesman added.



His Majesty King Hussein presides over cabinet meeting Sunday (Petra photo).

U.S. moves Abu 'Ein to Israeli jail

TEL AVIV, Dec. 13 (A.P.) — Ziad Abu 'Ein, a West Bank Palestinian who holds a Jordanian nationality and who was arrested in Chicago over two years ago, was flown to Israel today after the U.S. State Department agreed to his extradition to face charges in a bombing incident in May, 1979. Mr. Abu 'Ein, 22, faces life imprisonment if he is convicted for the marketplace bombing that killed two Israelis and wounded 36 persons in Tiberias. "This is very bad news," his sister told the Associated Press by telephone from El Bireh in the occupied West Bank. Abu 'Ein, backed by Arab countries, had fought extradition up to the U.S. Supreme Court, which refused to overturn lower court orders permitting his extradition to Israel. Witnesses at Ben-Gurion airport said Abu 'Ein, handcuffed between two security men, was rushed to an El Al flight from New York so quickly that he fell to his knees at the bottom of the stairway and then was driven away in a convoy of police cars. Reporters and photographers were denied usual means of access to the airport and could not observe Abu 'Ein's arrival. In Washington, Deputy Secretary of State William Clark signed a surrender order yesterday. Clark said in a statement that the United States was making no decision on guilt or innocence in the case but believed that Abu 'Ein had assurances of a just trial. Abu 'Ein's supporters in the United States have argued that he could not receive a fair trial in Israel, that the bombing was a political act and that Abu 'Ein had been implicated by an alleged accomplice who later retracted his statement.

employed when there is probably cause of believe he should be tried.

Clark's memo on his decision said he made judgment on Abu 'Ein's innocence or guilt. Petitioners of several faiths, as well as various American lawyers' groups, lobbied against the extradition, saying the Palestinian was being extradited because of an anti-Arab American sentiment and that Abu 'Ein could never receive a fair trial in Israel.

Jordan protests over Abu 'Ein's extradition to Israel

AMMAN, Dec. 13 (Petra) — The Jordanian government has expressed its concern and regret over the decision of U.S. government to extradite Mr. Ziad Abu 'Ein to Israel. A statement issued by the Jordanian Foreign Ministry said today that Jordan's King, government and people, and millions of Arabs, express their regret over the decision. The statement said that Jordan raised the case of Mr. Abu 'Ein over more than one level because of its humanitarian aspect, with the aim of reaching an acceptable end to this case based on the friendship and the mutual understanding among states as defined in the international conventions and charters. The statement explained that the Jordanian Foreign Ministry made intensive and constant efforts with the U.S. State Department to explain the legal aspects involved in the fairness of Mr. Abu 'Ein's case, and asserted the illegality of extraditing a Jordanian citizen to a third party, and that he should be returned to his country, Jordan. It also explained that his case falls within the political and legal framework of resisting occupation, and regrets very much that all these efforts have failed, the statement said. The statement pointed out that the U.S. government and the international community are aware of the Israel's violation of the human rights of the residents of the occupied Arab areas.

Americans told to keep low profile in Beirut

BEIRUT, Dec. 13 (A.P.) — The U.S. embassy here today warned Americans to keep a low profile in the wake of Washington's decision to extradite a Palestinian, Mr. Ziad Abu 'Ein to Israel. An official in the Palestine Liberation Organisation attacked the extradition as ignoring human rights and asserted 21-year-old Abu 'Ein, "will not have a fair court trial in Israel." Kuwait was the first Arab government to officially comment on the decision that was made by Deputy Secretary of State William Clark yesterday. "We deplore the American decision," said Kuwait's Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs, Abdul Aziz Hussein, after a cabinet meeting.

"The question is not that of a persons, but rather of principles," he said. Employing a network of telephone calls to Americans known by the U.S. to be residing in Beirut, embassy personnel passed word this morning that there was a possibility of demonstrations or even attacks against the embassy building. "Keep a low profile in the city," was the message relayed to many of the estimated 2,000 U.S. citizens here. By midday, there had been no reported incidents and West Beirut, where the American embassy is located on the Mediterranean seafloor, was quiet, with shops and restaurants closed and the streets relatively empty, as is usual on a weekend.

Jordan raps France for 'dangerous reversal' in Middle East policies

AMMAN, Dec. 13 (J.T.) — Jordan today condemned recent French statements on the Middle East as a "dangerous reversal" in France's foreign policy. A statement issued at the end of a two-hour cabinet meeting, said that His Majesty King Hussein, who presided over the meeting, was "disturbed by the negative image that could be formed by statements made by leading French officials during and after (France's External Affairs Minister) Claude Cheysson's recent visit to Israel." In the light of "various political reports submitted to the cabinet, it is (now) clear to the government that this new French course constitutes a dangerous reversal in France's attitude, because it blasts the main foundations of European policy in the Middle East," the statement said. In a speech in Jerusalem last Monday, Cheysson delighted his Israeli hosts by saying the Euro-

pean Economic Community's 1980 Venice Declaration on the Middle East was wrong not to have taken account of progress under the American-inspired Camp David accords which brought a separate peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. In view of the situation, the Jordanian government regards the French official's statements as constituting an obstacle to Europe's efforts towards playing an effective role in crystallising a balanced formula for Mideast peace, and as a blow to all Arab hopes in the European role in general, and the French in particular, for the achievement of a just peace in the region, the statement said. It added that recent French statements are aimed at internationalising the Arab-Israeli conflict at the expense of the region's states and peoples thus threatening peace in this region and the world at large, as much as they are a distortion of facts and internationally established principles pertaining to the inalienable and firm national rights of the Palestinian people in its national homeland. According to the statement the Jordanian government views the recent French attitude as designed to blast the credibility of European policy in the Middle East — something which the European community had strived over the past two years to establish. Jordan hopes that the European nations will soon rectify this position before it is too late, the statement added. The statement called upon Arab countries which had been reconstructing their ties with France on sound and expanded basis to reconsider seriously and urgently such ties in the light of their own interests, and to re-examine their positions towards France with regard to that country's regrettable and unexpected attitude towards their national causes.

Jaruzelski declares emergency, clamps down on Polish unions

LONDON, Dec. 13 (R) — Poland's Communist rulers, declaring that the Solidarity free trade union had brought the country to the brink of civil war, clamped the nation under martial law today and western officials said the Polish now faced their gravest danger. A military council of national salvation took power under the party leader and prime minister, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, who said the authorities had lost all patience with Solidarity after a long crisis. Gen. Jaruzelski said in an emotional broadcast that the country had come close to the abyss, and the authorities acted swiftly to put the military in charge and suspend civil rights. Troops and police swarmed into city streets and dissidents, Solidarity radicals and former Communist Party leaders were rapidly rounded up. But union chief Lech Walesa was reported to be holding talks with the authorities while union activists in Warsaw defiantly called for an immediate general strike. The Western officials said Poland could be plunged into chaos, with a serious risk of Soviet intervention, if such a challenge actually took shape. But they added that Gen. Jaruzelski still might avert civil war and keep the country together.

But the Italian Communist Party condemned the proclamation of martial law in Warsaw. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who has just completed talks with Communist East German leader Erich Honecker, said he believed in non-interference in Polish affairs and was convinced that Mr. Honecker held the same principle. The media in East Germany and other Soviet bloc countries, which have consistently attacked the Solidarity movement as bent on trying to overthrow the Communist system, followed the Moscow example today by reporting the events in Poland without comment. Warsaw tense In Warsaw, itself, riot police cordoned off streets adjacent to Solidarity's national headquarters despite jeers from angry onlookers. The state of emergency was declared after the union decided at a meeting in its birthplace, the Baltic port city of Gdansk, to go ahead with plans for nationwide protest rallies on Thursday. All communications inside the country were cut but travellers from Gdansk said in Warsaw that Solidarity leaders had been rounded up in their hotel rooms although the union meeting itself had ended before the military moved in.

Haig calls off travel plans to watch Polish situation

BRUSSELS, Dec. 13 (R) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig today called off plans to fly to Tel Aviv and Ankara so he could keep a close watch on events in Poland. Mr. Haig said the United States was watching very carefully the situation in Poland where the government has declared martial law and clamped down on dissidents. He said there was no sign of Soviet intervention but added "our position on that is very clear." In a statement issued earlier here State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said the U.S. government continued to believe that the Polish people should solve their difficulties through negotiation and compromise among the parties involved. "They should be permitted to do so without any outside interference," he said. Mr. Fischer said the State Department had been in touch with the Polish embassy in Washington "seeking clarification of government actions and purposes."

NATO foreign ministers and the United States would continue to consult closely with the allies. Mr. Haig had been due to leave early today for Israel and Turkey, continuing a seven-nation trip that would also take him to Pakistan, India, Egypt and Morocco. Communications cut At the same time communications were cut within Poland and with the outside world, air traffic was restricted and foreigners were barred from entering the country. "In sum," Mr. Haig said, "what amounts to martial law has been instituted in Poland."

NATO meets

NATO's political directors are to meet here tomorrow, and Mr. Haig said the U.S. will be represented at the meeting by Ambassador W. Tapley Bennett and Mr. Lawrence Eagleburger, assistant secretary of state for European affairs. Mr. Haig said that the U.S. and other Western governments were surprised by today's developments, although they had been aware of the growing tension in Poland. Mr. Fischer said the secretary of state had sent a message to all the

Polish events shadow Schmidt-Honecker talks HUBERTUSSTOCK, East Germany, Dec. 13 (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today he believed in non-interference in Poland and was convinced East German leader Erich Honecker held to the same principle. Mr. Schmidt was addressing a news conference after two days of talks with Mr. Honecker, the first top level contact on East German soil between the two states for 11 years. The meeting had been postponed twice because of East-West tension. But despite careful planning, events in Poland cast a shadow today, the very thing Mr. Schmidt wanted to avoid when he put off a visit in August last year, Bonn officials said. Mr. Schmidt said he hoped his visit had cleared up some misunderstandings and created a little trust. "We both hope that the Poles succeed in bringing to agreement the forces of the Polish people which are in conflict with each other."

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NATIONAL

Youth air their views on Jordan's problems

By Dina Matar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Nov. 13 — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, yesterday urged Jordanian youth to adopt an objective and scientific approach in addressing Jordanian and Arab development, as well as problems of universal concern.

Prince Hassan also called on the information media to be more objective in their coverage of Jordan's development. "We need a continuous dialogue among various factions of our society and the information networks to relay a true, not necessarily critical, image of the country's progress," he said.

Addressing the two-day Forum Humanum (humanitarian forum), which started on Wednesday at the University of Jordan, and in which a select group of university graduates, students, scholars and administrators took part, Prince Hassan said, "In Jordan, where natural resources are scarce, man is the centre of economic resolve. And, in my opinion, our experiment in educational and economic fields has met with success, and has transformed Jordan into an exporter of human resources."

He observed that visitors to Jordan have been impressed with the country's development, in terms of construction and of economic growth. "But one feels," he said, "that Jordan's accomplishments are deficient in a way, especially where public services are concerned. We still lack some services, such as water, in some areas."

Crown Prince Hassan said that various modes of thought that prevailed in the 1940s and 1950s "do not suit our needs now. What we need is a non-stop dialogue, through the media, between the citizen, on the one hand, and policymakers on the other, because our people have a right to know what is going on."

In response to an appeal for the establishment of a young people's consultative council, the Crown Prince said that the idea for such a council has been in the minds of decision-makers in this country, "but it might be premature at this stage, where we have lots of conflicting ideas coming up all the time."

Prince Hassan also expressed his wish that other forums would take place in Jordan, and that this one would be the "core" of broader ones that would "tackle previously studied problems in earnest and try to solve them."

During the forum's first session on Wednesday, Prince Hassan proposed 10 points for Jordanian youth to consider, dealing with the Jordanian's most urgent problems and his outlook towards the world in general and his country in particular. These were:

1. To what extent does a Jordanian feel concerned with the poverty, starvation, illiteracy and disease found generally in the Third World, especially in Asian, African and South American countries?
2. What does inflation mean to Jordanian, and has it left any impact on the person himself -- especially with the emergence of a new group with a materialistic outlook, and with a fading sense of belonging?
3. How does a Jordanian regard work? Is it valued only for its material rewards or in itself?
4. How does a Jordanian think about Jordan's two-year military service requirement?
5. What is the Jordanian's attitude towards taxes, and how many feel a commitment to pay their taxes?
6. How do the young feel about Jordanian customs, traditions and values? (Prince Hassan suggested that the social "manifesto" of the people of Salt could be the basis for discussion on this point).
7. How do Jordanians feel about education in Jordan? Do they value the educational process for the skills it gives them, for its cultural nourishment, or both?
8. How well do Jordanians know their Arabic language? Do young



Crown Prince Hassan addresses the opening session of the Forum Humanum at the University of Jordan Wednesday (Petra photo)

meo and women absorb it completely, or do students read and study just to get their diplomas and degrees?

9. How do Jordanians visualise the Arab-Islamic history and heritage, and do our institutions lay enough emphasis on history in educating the young?

10. Does the "simplistic" concept young people have of belonging to the country arise from the conflicting requirements of self-denial and self-fulfilment?

These 10 points were later approved by the forum as the arguments that would be the basis for further discussions in the future.

The two-day Forum Humanum included brainstorming sessions in which various representatives of Jordan's youth voiced their opinions freely and without any restrictions, for the first time in Jordan.

Some 100 young Jordanian men and women took part in the discussions, which revolved around human values with an emphasis on youth, the sense of belonging in Third World countries and in Jordan and the influence of traditional family relationships and ties on both materialism and the sense of nationhood. Communal sense and the participation of the individual in development plans was one of the important issues discussed, and social defence, crime, narcotics, social deviates and moral guidance also constituted part of the discussions.

In the relaxed atmosphere of the packed hall, young but surprisingly mature and knowledgeable Jordanians listened and spoke. Miss Masoun Shucair, a university student, said that Jordan's youth need an organised charter for their activities. "It is high time that we had a national council for the young in our country," she said.

Miss Rabab Bitar also called for the establishment of a youth council and urged that Jordanian institutions shed their routine operating procedures and try to find realistic solutions to problems.

Mr. Hassan Amad said that the family is one of the most important factors in education. "Education starts at home," he said: "but we should not leave it at that. Our institutions, and particularly the Ministry of Culture and Youth, should be the outlet for our youth. And universities have an equally important role in giving students some chances for social activities."

Mrs. Hala Hourani urged that schools pay particular attention to their educational programmes. "Our children are sometimes lost," she said, "because they do not have enough information on a certain issue or another, especially in the case of history."

Miss Maha Fahoum blamed price inflation for many of Jordan's problems. "Our young men and women do not have any outlets," she said: "we do not have freedom of speech or even enough social clubs where thoughts can interact. And on top of all that, the increasing demands of life have left our youth frustrated and disoriented."

"How do we expect a young man to have allegiance for his country under such conditions?" Miss Fahoum asked.

Also addressing yesterday's session were University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali, Dr. Amin Mahmoud from the university's department of history, Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar and Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufri.

Dr. Majali pointed out that the Jordanian's communal sense has diminished over the years due to expansion and development, while Dr. Mahmoud urged Jordan's youth to participate more actively in development plans. He suggested that the Jordanian universities initiate social service programmes to enhance ties between the stu-

dents and the community.

Mr. Abu Nowar defended his ministry's stress on promoting sports, sometimes at the expense of other social activities, saying that such an emphasis minimises the possibility of juvenile delinquency. "Sport clubs can develop talents, and help our young men and women in going together," he said.

Mrs. Mufri, for her part, spoke of the work of the Ministry of Social Development. She said that many social programmes have been implemented, and that the relatively young ministry has been working hard to realise all its objectives.

Also during the session, the forum's mediator, Dr. Muhiuddin Touq -- adviser to the president of the University of Jordan -- presented a brief summary of Jordan's civil defence programmes, and the rate of crime in the country. He said that even in the absence

of accurate statistical evidence to support his study, "it is noticeable that the crime rate has gone up."

Dr. Touq pointed out that crimes occur more frequently among 18-25-year-old people than other age groups, and put forward a number of reasons that may have caused this situation.

Although the meetings somehow lacked organisation, and although some people did not have the chance to voice their views because of the limited time, the forum appears to have been a success. Perhaps Prince Hassan reflected aloud what everybody else was thinking, when he said: "We hope Jordan will invest in its young people rather than export them. But if we want to reach that stage, we have to be careful that materialism does not erode the Jordanian's sense of belonging or undermine his or her values and traditions."

Prince Hassan reaffirmed that wherever they are, Arabs are Arabs: "people who boast about their past and work for their future."

And, he added, "we hope that we will meet again. But next time we have to include other youth leaders from all parts of the kingdom, because Amman is not all of Jordan. There is a lot more to Jordan than a few square kilometres."

It was decided that the Forum Humanum will have a temporary office at the University of Jordan, where young men and women can meet and work on basic issues during the next three years, in preparation for 1985, the international year of young people. It was also decided to hold a follow-up meeting in less than three months.

Accords boost eastern labour imports

By Steve Ross
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Nov. 13 — CATIC, the Chinese construction firm carrying out part of the Housing Corporation's giant Abu Nuseir construction project, has imported 1,000 workers from China and expects to bring in 1,000 more to help with the project.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, the Amman office manager of CATIC -- the China National Aero-Technology Import and Export Corporation -- Mr. Zhang Jingya, said that the Jordanian authorities had been extremely helpful in facilitating the entry of Chinese employees for Abu Nuseir. He said the ministries of the interior, labour and customs, the foreigners' affairs department, as well as other concerned bodies, had been very cooperative in the admission of the workers to Jordan, which was approved by the prime minister in July this year.

CATIC, which signed its contract on May 26 to build 1,650 housing units at Abu Nuseir, with infrastructure, started work at the site three months later. At the beginning of the project, Mr. Zhang said, the firm got a great deal of help from Jordanian workers and engineers -- though there were some problems, mainly with communication. The Chinese contractors have difficulties making themselves understood by Arab employees, though both parties speak acceptable English, Mr. Liu Yunhe, a CATIC official working at the Amman office, told the Jordan Times.

Jordanian law requires that at least 25 per cent of the employees of any project must be Jordanians, and Abu Nuseir is not exempt from this requirement; but with the government's permission, CATIC has found a way out of the difficulty of working directly with Jordanians. Since a large portion of its work on the housing estate -- including all road construction and the manufacture of hollow blocks for its traditional style construction -- is being done by subcontractors, the Jordanians employed by these firms make up CATIC's quota.

The Chinese being imported comprise a "complete set" of construction workers, according to Mr. Zhang. He said the firm was bringing in workers to do everything from manual labour to finish work. The main emphasis, however, is on the skilled "professional" workers, such as masons, plasterers, carpenters and electricians, who

were trained in Chinese technical schools.

Mr. Zhang noted that with Sino-Jordanian ties now quite strong, his firm was happy to make a contribution to Jordan's development through the Abu Nuseir project. Its Chinese employees living at the construction site have been instructed strictly to abide by local customs and law, he said, and the company uses locally-produced construction materials whenever possible, because it wants "to promote local industry."

Mr. Zhang also told the Jordan Times that CATIC would be signing another contract with the Housing Corporation within a week, worth JD 3 million, for two housing projects in Ma'an.

CATIC is able to bid competitively for construction jobs -- though Abu Nuseir is its first in Jordan -- because its labour costs are lower than those faced by many other firms. Its Chinese employees, Mr. Zhang said, get paid in "indirect salaries" rather than cash. This means they get all their food, clothing, medical care, transport and other necessities free of charge from the firm, at a cost to the latter of "several dozen" dinars a month for each employee.

Memo on Filipino labour

Meanwhile, Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani, who returned to Jordan on Nov. 7 after a week-long trip to China and the Philippines, told the Jordan Times that while in Manila he had signed a memorandum of understanding with the Philippines labour department on labour traffic between the two countries.

Dr. Anani said the memorandum calls for the signature of an agreement laying down the conditions for movement of Filipino labour to Jordan, after the Philippines government informed Jordan of its wish to send more workers, particularly in construction, hotel service, nursing and seafaring.

Under the proposed agreement, intended to ensure labour quality and eliminate middlemen from the market, Jordanian employers licensed to import labour from the Philippines would contact that country's department, of labour, which would provide workers of guaranteed quality picked by government organisations.

Dr. Anani said there are "close to 3,000" Filipinos now working in Jordan.

JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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Jalil in 1981

NATIONAL

Lawrence of Arabia:

(Part 3)

An untouched portrait

This is the last of a three-part series in which Suleiman Mousa presents the outcome of long research into the exploits of T.E. Lawrence in the Arab World. In the first two parts, published yesterday and on Saturday, the author, best known for his book T.E. Lawrence: An Arab View (Oxford, 1966), gave a full account of the Englishman's claims regarding his role in the Great Arab World.



Lawrence near the end of his life

LAWRENCE ARRIVED in London and submitted a report to the Foreign Office in which he suggested that Syria should become independent under Prince Faisal with the exception of a strip of coast which should be conceded to France. Soon after that, he was charged with extending an invitation to King Hussein Ibn Ali to send a representative to the Peace Conference, suggesting that Prince Faisal should be selected for the mission. The original suggestion came from Gen. Allenby, but Lawrence was given the privilege. King Hussein entrusted his son Faisal with the mission instructing him to act in conformity with the British.

When Prince Faisal reached Marseilles towards the end of November, he was welcomed by the French as an ally of France, but not as the Arab representative to the Peace Conference. Their view was that they were not consulted about his invitation. Lawrence arrived in Arab clothes to meet Prince Faisal, and was told by Col. Bremond that he would be welcome to accompany the prince only if he wears a British uniform. Lawrence did not like this and returned to his country. Lawrence welcomed Prince Faisal on his arrival in England and remained with him as a friend and interpreter throughout his



Lawrence in Arab costume

stay there. He accompanied the prince on his visit to King George V and briefed him on the political situation, especially on the Sykes-Picot agreement. Prince Faisal at the time worked on the idea that he must direct all his efforts towards attaining the independence of Syria. He was informed by Lawrence that the British government could not force the French out of Syria, that only the U.S.A. could do that, and that only the Zionists were able to influence U.S. policy in that direction. Herein lies the secret of the meetings between Prince Faisal and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, arranged by Lawrence. Dr. Weizmann assured Prince Faisal that the Zionists can tear the Sykes - Picot agreement into pieces. On the strength of that assurance, coupled with persuasion from Lawrence, Prince Faisal signed the agreement with Dr. Weizmann, after inserting an article in his handwriting (which the Zionists always tend to forget) that he shall be bound to respect the agreement only "provided the Arabs obtain their independence." Lawrence was of the opinion that if the Arabs got Syria, they can, if necessary, cut all the throats of the Zionists who, according to him, were only interested in 6 per cent interest on their money.

The peace settlement

SOON AFTER, that, Prince Faisal returned to Paris to attend the peace conference. Lawrence also went as a member of the British delegation. The French objected to Prince Faisal, but gave way on the intercession of the British government. Prince Faisal was worried a great deal, until one evening, Lawrence came to him and said: "Sidi, Lloyd George sends his greetings to you and says that you will have not one, but two seats at the peace conference." On Feb. 6, 1919, Prince Faisal submitted the Arab case to the big five powers at the conference. Lawrence read a translation resplendent in full Arab dress. But in spite of all Prince Faisal's efforts, the British and French governments agreed on implementing the Sykes-Picot agreement, with important adjust-

ments. The British abandoned the Arabs to gain Palestine and the oil of Mosul. Prince Faisal returned to London and Paris in the Autumn of 1919 but Lawrence was not allowed to see him. Lawrence had been demobilised and was busy writing his book on the Arab Revolt, Seven Pillars of Wisdom. He was officially discarded until February 1921 when Winston Churchill became minister for colonies and entrusted with the task of resolving Middle East problems. He offered Lawrence the post of adviser on Arab affairs, and the offer was accepted at once. Prince Faisal was at the time in London, after the French expelled him from Damascus (in July 1920), and Lawrence was given the task of persuading him to come to an arrangement with British new policy. That policy

amounted to forming two Arab states under British mandate. Prince Faisal would become king of Iraq and his brother, Prince Abdullah, would become Emir of Trans-Jordan. Lawrence figured prominently in the implementation of the policy of accord with the Arabs, both in Cairo and Jerusalem. There remained the thorny problem of coming to terms with King Hussein Ibn Ali. Again Lawrence was entrusted with the task of persuading the king to sign a treaty of friendship with Britain. In the summer of 1921, Lawrence held difficult negotiations with the king, who insisted that the war pledges should be fulfilled, including the annulment of the Balfour Declaration to the Jews in regard to Palestine. Neither bribes nor threats availed with the old man

and Lawrence left empty handed and full of anger. Thus ended Lawrence's connection with the Arabs. He resigned his post and enlisted as a private in the air force. He changed his name, first to "Ross" and in 1923 to "Shaw". His service included years in India and Afghanistan. In February 1935 he was retired from service and his intention was to live peacefully in a secluded house he had bought. But he did not live long after that, for on May 13, 1935, while riding his motor-cycle at full speed, he came upon two boys on bicycles just as he was making a rather sharp turn. Swerving to avoid them, he lost control and was hurled to the ground. Seriously injured and unconscious, he was removed to hospital, where, six days later, he died. He was then 47 years old.

Aspects of personality

How did T.E. Lawrence gain all this fame and popularity? Why all this interest in his life, his personality and everything connected with him? Why have readers all over the western world been so much eager to read about him, and why so many authors have raked their brains to explain his motives, ponder on his behaviour and search into the depths of his soul? Was he a genius or a charlatan? Was he the truthful and honest hero as some writers presented him or was he a liar, fraud and braggart, as other writers attempted to prove? Such questions still persist, and in spite of all the ink spilled on writing about him, there are still other writers who believe that the last word has not been said yet, and that they can add something valuable to the literature on him.

It all was initiated by Lowell Thomas, the American journalist and propagandist, who met Lawrence in Jerusalem and followed him to Trans-Jordan in the spring of 1918. Soon after that, he began a series of lectures in the U.S.A. and England about the Arab campaign, supported by cinematographic pictures. He made Lawrence the centre of his topics. People were tired of hearing stories about trench-warfare and slaughter on the Western front, and flocked in thousands to hear stories about the young Englishman participating in raids, blowing up trains, and leading a romantic life with the bedouins in the vast deserts of Arabia. Lowell Thomas conferred on him the title "Prince of Mecca" and presented him as a hero emerging from the world of the Arabian Nights. Lawrence himself helped to spread the legend, and he became universally known as Lawrence of Arabia.

T.E. Lawrence was a man of a dual and complex nature. His illegal birth affected him. He was torn in the contradictions of his inner self. He loved glory and worked for it, but his second nature urged him to discard glory, or pretend to do so. He certainly was clever, energetic, courageous



and hard as steel. His will powers were tremendous. He had that rare talent of impressing others. Someone who was able to impress such men as Churchill, Allenby, Faisal and Bernard Shaw was certainly not an imposter. His talent served him well in convincing British and Arab leaders that he was the best intermediary between them. He convinced so many Arabs that he was a real friend of their cause. In fact his friendship to the Arabs never exceeded the limits of British interests. His fame with the bedouins was not only based on his ability to live their life and bear as much hardship as they did, but was augmented by the handful of golden sovereigns he used to distribute. He certainly lied and invented fantastic stories about himself, but he was careful not to invent where Europeans

could testify. I think herein lies the secret of the reason behind cutting out some chapters and certain paragraphs here and there from Seven Pillars, and getting that published under the title Revolt in the Desert. He did not allow the publication of the full text in his lifetime. In this respect, I must say that he rendered valuable service to the Arabs by writing his book, which is a masterpiece of literature and which conveyed to the western world the effort of the Arabs and their aspirations. Admittedly he gave himself great credit, sometimes more than his due, but the fact remains that his book brought the Arab case to millions all over the world. I am of the opinion that his extraordinary behaviour in discarding his high government position and in enlisting in the air

force as an ordinary private, under another name helped to substantiate the fog of mystery around him and to stir the imagination of romantic people who naturally wanted to hear an explanation. His bachelorhood, coupled with his violent death in the prime of his age, helped also to increase the curiosity of many others, and gave ample material to writers and readers alike. T.E. Lawrence was a man of unusual disposition. His association with the Arabs in exceptional circumstances brought him to the notice of the world. The Arab Revolt now is comparatively old history, but the life of this man is still a part of our current literature. This series appeared in the November issue of the French magazine L'Histoire.



At the 1919 Paris peace conference: (From Left) Rustom Haidar, Nuri Al Sa'id, Prince Faisal (with French Captain Pizani standing behind him), Col.

Lawrence and Tahseen Qadri. Prince Faisal's bodyguard stands in white Arab headdress in the background.



Prince Abdullah (facing camera) converses with Gen. Allenby during a troop review in Egypt, April 1920.



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Spanish leftists honk war horns at Madrid's power-slicing

Trouble brews in Basque country

DAVID GARDNER, recently in Bilbao, examines the frustration of the Basques at what they see as Madrid's attempts to emasculate their recently-won local administration.

The Basque country, the stability of which is central to the future of Spain's fragile democracy, is once again showing signs of volatility. This is in spite of the recent successes of the security forces in containing the activities of the ETA guerrilla movement and largely because of the central government's actual and threatened reductions in the autonomous power available to the 18-month-old Basque government, run by the conservative Basque Nationalist Party (PNV).

The most contentious issue in the latest trial of strength between the Basques and Madrid is a law put together by the ruling Union de Centro Democratico (UCD) and the Socialists, the main Spanish opposition party, designed to "harmonise" the devolutionary mess which contributed so notably to the disaffection within the armed forces that led to the abortive February putsch.

The outgoing administration of Mr. Adolfo Suarez, who resigned the premiership shortly before the February coup, had sold devolution to the military under the cover of administrative decentralisation.

At one level, home rule was offered to all of Spain's 17 regions, to prove that nothing was being given to the recalcitrant Basques and Catalans which, say, the Canary and Balearic islands could not have - always assuming they wanted it. At the same time, agreements were negotiated with the Basques and Catalans, the result of political negotiations, which were enshrined in the two regions' statutes of autonomy.

The new "harmonisation" law, known as the *Loapa*, threatens to drive a coach and horses through what real home rule was extracted by both regions from this process, backed by successive majorities in referenda and elections.

The *Loapa* tightly restricts the legislative power of the Basque parliament, making it subject in principle to laws passed by Madrid and, potentially at least, severely limits the jurisdiction of the Basque executives. In particular, it does away with the concept of "exclusive jurisdiction" in Basque territorial administration, which most Basques regard as critical to their own "national" reconstruction.

Furthermore, the financial underpinning of the venture - the most ambitious attempt at devolution in Europe since the establishment of the German Federal Republic in 1949 - is likely to be severely eroded. The system allows the Basques to collect all taxes and hand over a fixed amount for state expenditure beyond their jurisdiction, such as defence and foreign affairs. This amount was fixed for this year at some 41 billion pesetas (\$429 million) - but the central government is seeking nearly 78 billion pesetas for next year.

The Basque government is willing to negotiate on the final sum, but regards as provocation the writing in of the higher figure into the national budget currently being fixed by the Madrid parliament. By contrast, the figure for the disputed, and separate, Basque province of Navarre was raised from 3 billion to 15 billion pesetas, but only the lower figure was written into the budget.

Thus, the money the Basque government has available covers little more than running costs, with nothing left over for new investment which is vital given the parlous state of much of Basque industry, 60 per cent of which is concentrated in light engineering, capital goods, steelmaking and shipbuilding.

The PNV-dominated Basque government and the two other major nationalist groupings undermined their discontent by calling out well over 10,000 supporters to demonstrate against the *Loapa* on Oct. 25.

Workers in crisis-ridden Basque heavy industry increasingly take their problems onto the streets of Vitoria, the seat of Basque government, rather than Madrid. Although the workers frequently get little change out of either, the inference is clear.

For the Basques it is frustrating to be held responsible for something over which they have no power as yet. There is, indeed, a tendency among them to believe that the delay in the transfer of powers is a deliberate attempt to discredit Basque institutions.

Mr. Xahier Arzallus, the charismatic president of the PNV and a former Jesuit, subscribes broadly to this view. He claims, for example, that speeches he has given to party meetings have been circulated to army and paramilitary police garrisons in the Basque country by the local offices of the Spanish national news agency, EFE.

In Spain's highly sensitised political climate, such tortuous means were needed to circulate Mr. Arzallus's most provocative recent comments. In October he said that if Madrid wanted to take away Basque autonomy, it would have to "take it by arms, as it did in 1936" when the Spanish civil war broke out.

However, Mr. Arzallus stresses that now is the last chance for moderation and dialogue. If this failed, the Basques would be thrust irrevocably down the road to independence.

Although the rugged Catholic conservatives of the PNV should ideally be well matched with the right-wing Christian Democrats, who have the upper hand in the power struggle inside the crisis-ridden central government, it was precisely this sector which called for Mr. Arzallus's prosecution, for giving succour to the terrorists of ETA, and their political adjunct, one of the Basque country's two radical nationalist coalitions, *Herri Batasuna*.

In spite of the fact that the now absolute tutelage of ETA has reduced *Herri Batasuna* to an incoherent rabble, the coalition still commands - until new elections prove the contrary - nearly a quarter of the Basque vote, making it the second largest grouping.

Following a secret meeting in Madrid between two *Herri Batasuna* leaders and an interior ministry official, the radical nationalist coalition has been galvanised into mobilising its foot soldiers against what is at the moment being described as "civil resistance."

Adding further to this panorama of instability is new evidence of police torture. Reliable medical sources claim that a combination of sensory deprivation techniques and hallucinogenic drugs are being used.

There has, however, been a recent plus for Basque political stability with the emergence of a new party of the left, mainly the result of the fusion of the radical nationalist coalition *Euskadiko Ezkerra* (Basque left) and most of the Basque Communist Party.

The new grouping, in its first major policy document, renounces insurrection and pledges itself to defend the Spanish constitution - which was overwhelmingly rejected by the Basques in the December 1978 referendum. It remains to be seen whether the new group can draw support from the radicals of *Herri Batasuna*.

-Financial Times news feature

The great ASEAN hope--Son Sann

By Michael Fathers

BANGKOK HE IS A DIMINUTIVE man, gentle in manner and speech, who is seen by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as a vehicle for perhaps solving once and for all the issue of Kampuchea.

Son Sann, 70, a former prime minister of Cambodia when it was governed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk before it was engulfed in America's war in Vietnam, leads the Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

His organisation was set up as a counter to the Khmer Rouge, the rulers of so-called Democratic Kampuchea who were ousted from power in Phnom Penh by Vietnam's invasion in Dec. 1978.

The KPNLF is now at the centre of an attempt by ASEAN, a non-Communist grouping, to form a coalition of the three main anti-Vietnamese resistance groups which would absorb the Khmer Rouge and inherit the mantle of their united nations-recognised government of Democratic Kampuchea.

"ASEAN and the Khmer Rouge have always been unwilling partners," a senior Western diplomat based in Bangkok said. "But they coalesce because of ASEAN's greater opposition to Vietnam's invasion and its continued military presence in Kampuchea."

Backed by China, the Khmer Rouge, however, dominate the anti-Vietnamese resistance and without their 30,000-man guerrilla force Vietnam's successful military action in 1978 and 1979 would by now have been consolidated, military analysts say.

Instead Vietnam maintains 200,000 soldiers in Kampuchea to help the Heng Samrin government installed by Hanoi in Phnom Penh strengthen its control and to protect the main highways and towns.

Vietnam has said it would withdraw its troops only when the threat from China ended. China accuses Hanoi of being a cats paw for the Soviet Union that must be stopped from seeking hegemony over Indochina and possibly other parts of Southeast Asia.

The five ASEAN countries - Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines - want a political solution in Kampuchea leading to a Vietnamese withdrawal and a general election under United Nations supervision.

The Vietnamese, however, are not prepared to negotiate with the Khmer Rouge, held responsible during their three years in power for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of their fellow countrymen.

The formula ASEAN has chosen to break this deadlock and create an internationally recognised alternative is a coalition government.

Western diplomats said a coalition would allow ASEAN and its North American and European allies to legally arm Son Sann's KPNLF to a level where it would equal or outgun the Khmer Rouge.

While a military buildup is anticipated, Son Sann's neutralist and impeccable nationalist image is what in particular makes him an ASEAN favourite.

He is also willing to negotiate.

He told Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie this year that once Vietnam had withdrawn its troops he was prepared to talk to Heng Samrin to create a government for Kampuchea and a new relationship with Vietnam which would guarantee Kampuchea's independence and neutrality.

The KPNLF is variously estimated to have between 4,000 and 8,000 men under arms.

The movement began as a rallying point for disaffected Khmers or Cambodians, opposed to the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese military presence in their country.

Under the military leadership of Gen. Dien Del, one of the last officers to leave Cambodia when the Khmer Rouge took over in April 1975, the KPNLF has made itself the strongest non-Communist resistance group.

As the third force, opposed both to the Khmer Rouge and the Heng Samrin government, Son Sann's KPNLF currently has neither the strength nor the will to match the Khmer Rouge or cause serious military trouble to the Vietnamese.

Spokesmen speak of its growing support and claim the Vietnamese are concerned about its potential strength.

Son Sann left Thailand this month for a tour of Europe and North America to explain his movement's stand and to seek military aid and other aid from sympathetic governments.

According to the Malaysian foreign minister several countries in Southeast Asia and outside the region have already pledged military aid to the KPNLF once it is part of an internationally-recognised government.

Earlier coalition talks between the KPNLF, the Khmer Rouge and Prince Norodom Sihanouk's small Moulinaka group broke down in deadlock after three months.

Son Sann pulled out in November. He accused the Khmer Rouge of trying to swallow his organisation and was unable to get the guarantees which would have given him the control of the coalition he demanded.

Singapore sought to break the impasse by suggesting a new formula, a loose coalition government in which each of the three groups would have equal power and would be able to operate independently.

Son Sann and Prince Sihanouk accepted the proposal immediately.

The Khmer Rouge leader, Kheiu Samphan, asked for time and has circulated the proposal among his guerrilla fighters inside Kampuchea.

The Khmer Rouge have nothing to gain and much to lose.

Diplomats said the coalition proposal would end their ascendancy and reduce them to just another guerrilla group. It would remove a stroke of the pen the trappings of government and diplomacy they had jealously maintained abroad and which had been recognised by a majority in the United Nations opposed to Vietnam's invasion.

"The Peking government needs both the Khmer Rouge and the ASEAN countries as part of its anti-Vietnam strategy so it will probably tell the Khmer Rouge to accept, perhaps conditionally," one Western diplomat said.

Ugliness

THE DECISION of the United States State Department to extradite Ziad Abu 'Ein to Israel reaffirms several facts that are responsible for the sad state of affairs in the Middle East today:

1) The ability of the United States government to disregard totally its own principles of constitutional law and its own ethical standards whenever doing so is perceived by the American power structure as being in the interest of Israel and Israel's surrogates within the American political system. Hypocrisy and double-standards have only rarely been a hallmark of the American way of government, but they have once again come to the forefront in the case of Ziad Abu 'Ein.

2) The United States can slip into such a cheap, opportunistic mode of decision-making based on intellectual terrorism every once in a while primarily because of a severe lack of action on the part of the Arab World. The American decision to extradite Ziad Abu 'Ein reflects a near total lack of respect for the Arab World in Washington. The assumption in Washington is that the Arabs will not react to the extradition decision with anything more than verbal protests. Therefore the American government will continue with impunity to assault and humiliate the Arabs, either directly or indirectly through its policy of blanket support for its regional proxy, Israel.

3) Those who suggest that the United States is able or willing to deal honestly with the Palestinian issue will be laughed out of town. The case of Ziad Abu 'Ein shows us the true face of the American government's Mideast policy, and it is an uglier face than we had ever imagined possible.

Economic realities force W. Europeans to stay out of Washington-Tripoli row

By Harvey Morris

LONDON: WESTERN EUROPE has strong economic reasons for wanting to keep out of the increasingly bitter row between the United States and Libya, according to Western diplomats.

With Libyan-trained assassins alleged to be on the loose in the United States and stalking President Reagan, relations between Washington and Tripoli have reached a new low.

By contrast, relations between Col. Muammar Qadhafi's administration and Western European governments are described by Western officials as on a better footing than for some time.

An unconfirmed report that President Reagan might now seek to involve his allies in a campaign against Col. Qadhafi comes in the current issue of Newsweek magazine.

The U.S. weekly said the president is secretly sounding out West European countries on possible joint sanctions against Libya.

President Reagan, whose administration regards Col. Qadhafi as a Soviet surrogate and a supporter of extremists, has so far resisted calls within the United States for a unilateral economic boycott of Libya.

This would effectively mean a ban on oil imports from Libya, the United States' third biggest supplier.

But comments by Western European officials indicate they are reluctant to become embroiled in sanctions against Col. Qadhafi.

European Common Market (EEC) diplomats interviewed in Tripoli recently commented that, when it came to Col. Qadhafi, Western Europe and Washington had agreed to differ.

One senior diplomat said: "The Europeans have little effect on U.S. thinking about Libya because we are marching on a different plane."

The diplomat said EEC ministers agreed earlier this year on the need to maintain a dialogue with Libya and added: "Behind this there is an economic reality."

The reality translates into billions of dollars of sales for Western Europe's recession-hit industries and, in exchange, steady supplies of Libyan oil.

Political relations between Western Europe and Col. Qadhafi have frequently been stormy but economic ties have steadily grown with the increase of Libya's oil wealth.

The issues at the root of the Washington-Tripoli conflict - Col. Qadhafi's alleged support for terrorism, his policies towards his African neighbours and his territorial claims on Mediterranean

waters - have also caused friction with Western Europe.

But the sometimes violent disputes have not led to a complete breakdown in relations.

France has seen its Tripoli embassy sacked by demonstrators. Libya's people's congress even threatened it with war last year in a dispute about French aid to Tunisia.

The French nevertheless maintain a full diplomatic presence in Tripoli and it played a key role in ironing out recent differences over Chad.

Italy, the former colonial power in Libya, has clashed with Col. Qadhafi over territorial questions.

As recently as last October an Italian air force jet intercepted a Libyan airliner that strayed into Italy's air space and in the past the Libyans have opened fire on Italian fishing boats.

Italy remains, however, Libya's largest supplier of imports and relations are generally good.

Col. Qadhafi has labelled West Germany an American colony yet continues to trade with it.

Britain's relations with Libya have often been near breaking point. Yet Libya is now one of Britain's top markets in the Middle East, purchasing almost a billion dollars a year in British exports.

Western diplomats said Britain was particularly angered by assassinations of Libyan exiles, which it believed were sanctioned by Col. Qadhafi.

They noted, however, that the killings appeared to have ceased following a warning from the EEC countries that they could affect trade relations with Libya.

The Libyan heavy industry secretary, Omar Mostafa Montasser, recently made the first visit to Britain by an official of his country since 1971.

His message, according to Libyan sources, was that Britain should act according to its interests in the Arab World and not follow what he described as the dictates of the White House.

Washington is already pressuring its reluctant allies into joining a boycott against Libya.

The Irish airline Air Lingus last week cancelled a \$5 million sale of a used Boeing 707 to Libya under pressure from the U.S. government.

Washington pointed out to Dublin a U.S. Department of Commerce order issued in September that prohibits the re-export of American-made goods to Libya.

Ireland's opposition transport spokesman, Albert Reynolds, accused the Dublin government of being "weak-kneed". Bowing to U.S. pressure, he said, could damage the Irish Republic's \$150 million annual trade with the Libyans.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Veil's mission just beginning

AL RA'IA: His Majesty King Hussein briefed European Parliament President Simone Veil on the development and the dimensions of the Middle East issue, the nature of the challenges facing the Arabs and Jordan's firm stand on this issue. The King conveyed his dissatisfaction with some European officials' statements on the Middle East issue and the Venice Declaration. Mrs. Veil listened to these facts which Jordan explains to all visitors concerned with the establishment of peace and stability in the region whether they are European, American or Soviet.

It is evident that a great moral responsibility lies on the shoulders of those who come to this part of the world and become acquainted with what is happening in the region. These people not only have to convey honestly the facts with which they have become familiar but to respect these facts as well. This is why we say that the European Parliament president is faced with a task of a special kind. Not only has she to acquaint the European parliamentarians with the facts she has acquired but also to urge them to work for preserving Arab confidence in Europe, particularly after French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson's statements on the Middle East issue and the Venice Declaration. These statements have undoubtedly caused suspicions to be cast on the continuity of the European policy towards the issue. These doubts are sure to lower the confidence Arabs have in Europe.

Mrs. Veil has stressed Europe's interest in the issue and its concern over the rights of the Palestinian people and the establishment of a just peace in the region. This confirmation means that the European stand is not formulated by France alone nor is it influenced by French officials' statements.

While we welcome Mrs. Veil's attitude, we feel that it has to be interpreted into deeds by a united European stand which should urge the European states to proceed with their efforts towards the establishment of a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

Arabs want peace as defined by U.N.

AL DUSTOUR: His Majesty King Hussein stressed to European Parliament President Simone Veil that Jordan and the Arab states have not abandoned their efforts to establish a just and durable peace in the Middle East based on United Nations resolutions. The King also accused Israel of obstructing peace efforts by adopting expansionist policies.

The King's statements to Mrs. Veil are important because they take place in the aftermath of the Fez Arab summit conference which Israel exploited to blur the Arab stand and make the Arabs appear to be refusing peace as called for and defined by the United Nations.

His Majesty King Hussein has refuted all Israeli allegations and excuses for attacking neighbouring Arab states under the pretext of defending its security. The King said it is the Arabs who should ask for guarantees against Israeli aggression. He explained to Mrs. Veil that the Camp David agreements have entered a blind alley.

The King has always called on the European countries to develop their efforts and to use their influence to achieve peace outside the framework of the Camp David agreements which made it possible for Israel to annex Jerusalem, fill the West Bank and the Gaza Strip with settlements, isolate Egypt from the Arab Nation and to escalate the Zionist terrorism in the occupied territories.

Although the King did not openly mention the change of the French stand on the Middle East, his tactful hint about his dissatisfaction with some European officials' statement clearly refers to the puzzling stand adopted by the French leadership recently.

The Arabs will continue to work for the establishment of a just peace based on total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied territories, particularly from Jerusalem, and on respecting the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

It is the duty of all states that believe in the principles of justice and peace to support the Arabs in reaching this goal which serves the interests of world peace.

How Middle East polarises East and West

By Nicolas B. Tatro

BEIRUT: THE CHILL in Soviet-U.S. relations has been felt in the Middle East, where observers see an increasing tendency for nations to ally with one superpower or the other.

The hardened lines were evident at the Arab League summit in Fez, Morocco, last month where pro-Soviet heads of state stayed home and forced Saudi Arabia to temporarily sidetrack its proposed formula for the Middle East peace.

Moscow has offered friendship treaties and cut-rate arms deals to solidify relations with countries such as Syria and to new supporters such as North Yemen.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration has signed a "strategic alliance" for military cooperation with Israel while trying to rally a "strategic consensus" with moderate Arabs against what the U.S. views as possible Soviet encroachment in the area.

Both nations have held military exercises in the region. The Soviets carried out naval manoeuvres and a mock beach landing in Syria last summer while the

U.S. Rapid Deployment Force staged drills in Egypt, Oman, Somalia and Sudan.

The result, said one prominent Arab journalist in Beirut, was to "increasingly polarise the nations of the region" into pro-American and pro-Soviet camps.

Here is a breakdown on the status of relations between superpowers and the nations of the region.

Israel: America's strongest ally in the region, but relations have been strained by U.S. attempts to build close relations with Saudi Arabia. Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government signed the strategic cooperation agreement with the U.S. government on Nov. 30, but opposition parties challenged Begin, saying the agreement was too vague and might affect Soviet policy on Jewish Emigration.

Egypt: The late Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser's policy of "positive neutrality" defined relations with the superpowers for many Arab nations in the 1960s. Nasser relied on the East bloc for weapons and political support against Israel but officially proclaimed non-alignment. His successor, Anwar Sadat,

called the Soviets the greatest threat to peace. Egypt remains firmly committed to U.S. policy in the area under President Hosni Mubarak, but it remains to be seen whether he will be more open to the Soviets, U.S. military aid and Egyptian help in the form of military advisers and arms has greatly influenced the governments of Somalia, Oman and Sudan to adopt pro-American policies, all based in various degrees on fear of Soviet encroachment. All three nations joined the United States in the recent Bright Star manoeuvres, but a change in policy in Cairo could weaken the ties.

Gulf Saudi Arabia is the de facto leader of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) which includes Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman. Saudi Arabia has strong economic and military ties with Washington and is vehemently anti-Communist. But the Saudis see the Arab-Israeli conflict as the main threat to regional peace, not the Soviets. Saudi officials have hinted diplomatic relations with Moscow may be restored if Soviet troops leave Afghanistan.

Kuwait, with a large population of Palestinians, has steered a somewhat independent course - buying anti-aircraft missiles from the Soviets and allowing a Soviet embassy.

North and South Yemen: To counter U.S. influence in Saudi Arabia, the Soviets have concentrated on the southern tip of the Arabian Peninsula. The Marxist government of South Yemen has welcomed several thousand Soviet military advisers and provided bases for Soviet submarines and ships, western diplomats say.

Last August, Aden joined pro-Soviet Ethiopia and Libya in signing a friendship and cooperation treaty. Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi sought to have Syria join as well.

After a two-week border war between North and South Yemen in early 1979, then-U.S. President Jimmy Carter rushed nearly \$400 million in warplanes and other weapons to North Yemen. President Ali Abdullah Saleh has nevertheless drifted gradually closer to Moscow which has provided MiG-21 warplanes and tanks at least equal to the Carter package.

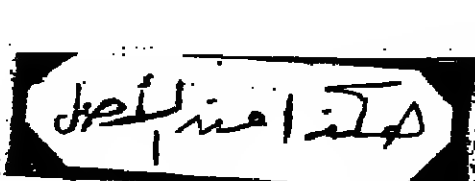
North Yemen failed to endorse Saudi Arabia's peace plan after Saleh visited Moscow and supported President Leonid Brezhnev's Middle East proposals. Saudi officials privately voice deep concern over what they see as a Soviet encroachment on their borders.

Iran-Iraq: Neither has diplomatic relations with the United States. Iraq has a 20-year friendship treaty with the Soviet Union and Iran has made the East bloc its major trading partner. Moscow has not responded positively to repeated arms requests from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. This has severely strained relations but an open break with the Soviets is unlikely until the Iran-Iraq war is concluded.

Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini has insisted that his policy is "neither East nor West" but at home he relies on the pro-Moscow Tudeh Party for technocracy and Iran is hartering oil for Soviet technology. Khomeini's government is showing heightened interest in the Arab-Israeli conflict, and recently joined in a meeting of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in Tripoli, Libya.

Syria: As leader of the Steadfastness Front to oppose the U.S.-inspired Camp David accord between Egypt and Israel, Syria played the role of spoiler on the Saudi peace initiative in an apparent effort to prove that its support is essential to any Middle East settlement. Syrian President Hafez Al Assad signed a friendship treaty with the Soviets on Oct. 1980, and has asserted he would like a strategic alliance with Moscow to counter the U.S.-Israel pact. The Damascus government contends there can be no peaceful solution until there is a military balance between the Arabs and Israel, and Syria's policies greatly influence those of South Yemen, Algeria, Libya and the Palestinian Liberation Organisation. Syria maintains diplomatic relations with Washington but relations have grown increasingly chillier.

Syria came to the brink of a military showdown with Israel in Lebanon last April when Damascus deployed Soviet-made anti-aircraft missiles in the Bekaa Valley after Israeli jets downed two Syrian helicopters. The missile crisis was cooled through the mediation of U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib, but the sources of tension remain.



ECONOMY

New Chinese income tax law to attract foreign investments

PEKING, Dec. 13 (A.P.) — China's National People's Congress adopted an income tax on foreign companies, approved a shakeup of the government bureaucracy and expressed its concern over rising prices today.

He declared there would be firm steps "within a limited period of time" to trim superfluous workers.

In a resolution approving Mr. Zhao's report, the congress said the reform decision is fully correct. It authorizes the congress standing committee to examine and decide on the government's reform plans.

The same resolution praised Mr. Zhao for reporting difficulties as well as the favourable conditions, and said the government had achieved outstanding results in its efforts to readjust the economy, expand production, balance the budget and stabilise prices.

But it said some prices still are rising and more work needs to be done to balance the budget. Prices also came in for attention in a resolution approving 2,318 motions from members of the congress to be submitted to government departments for study and action.

The resolution noted that many motions dealt with regulating markets to stop speculation and stabilise prices. Providing jobs for unemployed young people also was emphasised, it said.

In a show-of-hands vote, three members abstained on the motions resolution. As with other abstentions, there was no immediate explanation.

Another resolution urged every able-bodied Chinese aged 11 or older to plant at least three trees a year in a nationwide campaign to improve the environment and instill socialist and communist morals.

Waterway traffic increases by 25%

Suez Canal chief confirms tariff hikes

ISMAILIA, Dec. 13, (A.P.) — Mashour Ahmed Masbaur, chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, said yesterday traffic through the canal had increased by 25 per cent over last year, and confirmed an average five per cent price hike in transit tolls for freighter and oil tankers.

In a press conference, Mr. Masbaur also said the canal revenues have increased by 37 per cent compared to 1980 and predicted that the 101-mile waterway would bring in its targeted nine billion dollars revenue this year.

He confirmed a previous canal authority announcement that as of January, 1st transit tariffs would

be raised one to 10 per cent depending on the type and weight of the cargo. He said the average hike would be five per cent.

The move is estimated to bring in an additional \$50 million yearly, canal officials have said.

Tariff increases are reviewed each year. In December 1980, the dues for this current year were increased by 75 and 100 per cent depending on the type of vessels, the size and cargo. The hike hit harder at smaller ships. "The

canal still remains the shortest, cheapest and easiest" waterway for trade and oil shipment between east and west, Mr. Masbaur said. The alternative is the route around Africa's Cape of Good Hope.

Bonn will continue to aid Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Dec. 13 (A.P.) — The level of economic cooperation between West Germany and Pakistan, which doubled this year, is expected to further improve during the coming years, according to a top parliamentarian from that country.

Dr. Heinz Gunther Husch, vice chairman of the West German parliamentary committee on economic cooperation, said upon arrival here that relations between West Germany and Pakistan are "very good" and that members of

his committee "strongly support increased cooperation in the economic fields."

The Christian Democratic Party member is visiting Pakistan with two other members of his committee, Helga Schuchardt of the Free Democratic Party and H. Binding of the Social Democratic Party.

The main purpose of his visit is to see how Pakistan's development projects can be implemented with his country's assistance, he said.

In answer to a question, Dr.

Husch said the Afghan problem arises not of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and "does not concern Pakistan alone, but all the countries of the world must continue their efforts for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country."

He said Pakistan's role in the maintenance and relief of Afghan refugees is "praiseworthy." He said "in view of the geopolitical situation in the region, it is imperative that Pakistan should be strong enough militarily as well as economically."

Closing their 14-day 1981 session, the 3,200 members voted on 11 laws and resolutions in a 50-minute meeting, with only a tiny number of abstentions on four resolutions breaking a pattern of unanimous approval.

China's official Xinhua news agency said the law was written in such a way that foreign firms could claim taxes paid here as a credit against their own nations' income taxes.

The income tax law, passed unanimously, will impose a levy of 20 to 40 per cent, plus a 10 per cent local tax, on foreign companies operating in China.

The law seemed likely to clear the way for U.S. oil companies to bid on exploration and development of China's offshore oil. They had been holding back until the tax situation was clarified.

Officials told the congress the law was intended to attract more foreign investment to help accelerate China's economic modernisation.

In his report to the congress, Premier Zhao Ziyang took up another problem hindering economic progress—an over-stuffed, inefficient, endlessly haggling, overlapping bureaucracy in which too many people

Gas finds bring new hope to Norway's north

By John Wyles

Until a few weeks ago, northern Norway's Land of the Midnight Sun was an area of declining expectations. Traditionally the least prosperous area of the country, the steady erosion of its fishing and mining industries appeared to confirm a future of rising unemployment and impoverishment in comparison with the oil rich south.

tanker is one alternative, the more probable solution will be a gas pipeline down through Sweden which could slot into the continental European distribution system at Wilhelmshaven in West Germany.

It is no coincidence that last month the Swedish Government commissioned a study on a pipeline project to take gas from northern Norway. Tromsø is not unreservedly enthusiastic about becoming the focus for a major gas development which could be important for Western Europe's gas requirements before the end of the century. Marine biologists at its 13-year-old university worry about the ecological impact, while the biggest fish processor in the area is anxious about the effect of high-rolling oil companies on local pay rates.

But development of the Tromsø field is virtually certain because it offers the chance to halt the region's steady depopulation and to cut its unemployment rate, which at 4 per cent is double the national average.

The gas find will be the basis for regional development policy and for maintaining Norway's energy output when production from existing fields begins to decline.

Far several years Norway has been nominally committed to an

annual production target of 90 million tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) by the middle of the next decade.

This target has been attacked by various sections of Norway's political opinion as implying an excessive depletion rate despite the fact that chances of achieving the target are minimal.

The new Conservative Government led by Mr. Kaare Willoch is expected to abandon it altogether and increase annual output from the current 50 million-52 million toe on the basis of "acceptable investment levels." The aim would be to avoid the experience of the late 1970's where energy investment touched Kr16 billion (\$2.78 billion) a year and unleashed inflationary pressures which required price and wage freezes and a currency devaluation.

Mr. Willoch's recipe, not very different from that of the outgoing labour government, will be to slow down the rate of growth in government spending and to relieve the tax burden on private industry.

But his approach will bear little resemblance to " Thatcher economics" and it is doubtful whether the average Norwegian will notice any difference in the

already generous provision of social services.

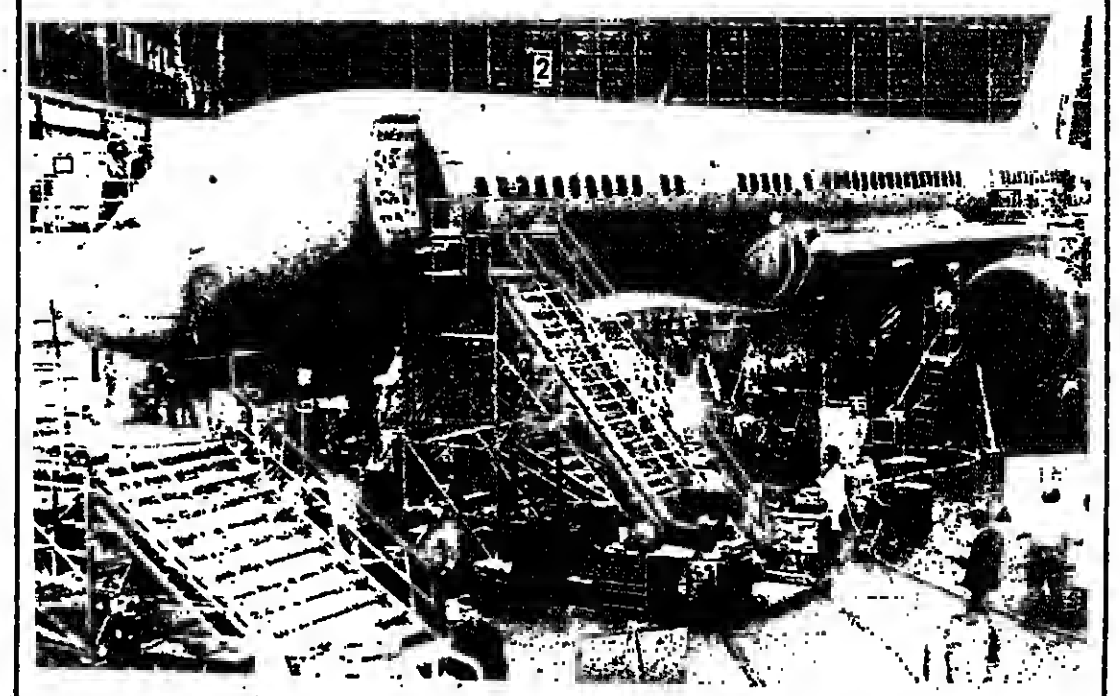
This is because of the comfortable bed of oil and gas upon which all Norwegians are lying. The central government spending deficit this year will exceed 13 per cent if energy taxes are excluded a shortfall which has forced nightmarish political choices on the Danish and Belgian Governments.

Nevertheless, Norway does not have an insulated economy. Recession in the OECD area, particularly in its three largest markets, Sweden, West Germany and the U.K., leaves the country facing a minuscule 0.1 per cent growth in its non-oil and shipping economy this year. GNP growth rises to 1.2 per cent if these two activities are included. According to new figures presented to the Storting it will grow by 1.6 per cent next year.

After an annual average GNP rise of 4.7 per cent throughout the 1970's this represents belt-tightening for Norwegians. But with virtual full employment, and with energy reserves which grow with every new discovery, the rest of Europe can look enviously on Norway's problems.

— Financial Times news feature

First 757 nearly complete



The first 757 takes an outwardly completed appearance as it proceeds down the Boeing assembly line towards its January 1982 rollout. Engines, radome and trailing-edge flaps have been recently installed, and the aircraft is being fitted internally with test equipment (including 37 miles of wire) in preparation for a ten-month flight test programme beginning next February. The 757 is expected to receive Federal Aviation Administration certification in December 1982 and deliveries begin the same month.

But the good fortune which put 4 million Norwegians in control of major reserves of oil and gas in the North Sea has also, it seems, deposited bounty under the dark and forbidding waters of the far north.

In early August, Statoil, Norway's state oil company, confirmed a promising gas find a few miles north-west of Tromsø, a highly picturesque coastal town whose early prosperity and visual gaiety once earned it the unlikely tag of "Paris of the North".

Statoil is still cautious about results of its first exploratory drilling inside the Arctic Circle. It has confirmed the presence of 100 billion cubic metres of recoverable gas and is fairly certain of logging another 100 billion. If so, the find

would match in size the important Frigg field in the North Sea.

The Tromsø field's true potential, however, is believed by close observers to be very much bigger. The talk within the industry is of massive reserves of more than 1,000 billion cubic metres, five to six times bigger than the Frigg field.

Statoil says the field could be producing by 1995, although industry experts believe three or four years could be shaved off the timetable. Full exploration should be completed in four to five years and in the meantime Statoil is working on how best to transport the gas.

Although shore-based liquefaction and onward shipping by gas

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION
CHANNEL 3
2:30 Koran
3:00 Live relay from Kuwait of soccer match between Kuwait and New Zealand
5:00 Cartoons
5:20 Children's Programme
5:45 Children's Programme
6:30 Lobo
7:20 Local Programme
7:30 Women Today
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic Series
9:30 Local Programme
10:15 Local Show
11:00 News in Arabic

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz
GMT
04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Leave it to Smith 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Paperback Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 05:30 Peabody's Choice 05:45 Words that Changed Lives 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Star Choice 07:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Short Story 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Barbershop Style 08:30 Baker's Half Dozen 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Goods Books 09:35 Interlude 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Three Centuries of Italian Opera 10:15 I Wish I'd Met... 10:30 Frank Muir goes into... 11:00 World News; News About Britain 11:15 Guitar Workshop 11:30 Pageant of the Past 12:00 Radio Newswest 12:15 Take it or leave it 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Country Style 13:45 Football Club 14:15 Leave it to Smith 14:30 Rock Salad 15:00 Radio Newswest 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 The Red and the Black 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:09 Europe 17:25 News Ideas 17:35 Paperback Choice 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newswest 18:30 A Taste of Humani, Irish Style 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 Peabody's Choice 20:00 World

VOICE OF AMERICA
GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation" 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americans, science, culture, letters 20:00 Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT
NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia information department at Amman Airport. Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.
ARRIVALS
8:00 Cairo (EA)
8:45 Cairo
8:55 Aqaba
9:00 Damascus
9:30 Jeddah
9:45 Kuwait, Dhahran
9:55 Musca, Dubai
10:00 Doha, Bahrain
10:05 Abu Dhabi
10:20 Beirut
10:35 Kuwait (SR)
14:25 Moscow (SU)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)

DEPARTURES:
03:30 Cairo
06:15 Frankfurt (LH)
06:30 Damascus
06:45 Beirut
07:00 Aqaba
09:00 Cairo (EA)
09:25 Beirut (MEA)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York
11:15 Athens
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
11:45 Tunis, Madrid
12:00 Paris, Laraca
12:15 Laraca
13:00 Cairo
15:30 Moscow (SU)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
18:45 Benghazi (LN)
19:00 Kuwait
19:15 Dhahran
19:30 Jeddah
20:00 Baghdad
20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
22:00 Baghdad
02:00 Cairo (EA)

CULTURAL CENTRES
American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37069
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

PRAYER TIMES
Fajr 5:00
Sunrise 6:28
Dhuhr 11:30
'Asr 2:14
Maghreb 4:31
Isha 5:59

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES
Saudi riyal 98.6/98.8
Lebanese pound 72.3/72.8
Iraqi dinar 57.3/57.6
Kuwaiti dinar 598.3/618.3
Egyptian pound 1196.6/1202.5
Omani riyal 342.6/349.6
UAE dirham 92.9/92.5
Omani rial 91.9/92.5
U.S. dollar 338/340
U.K. sterling 631/634.8
W. German mark 148.4/149.3
Swiss franc 182.3/183.4
Italian lire (for every 100) 27.8/28
French franc 58.4/58.8
Dutch guilder 135.2/136
Swedish crown 60.4/60.8
Belgian franc 87/87.5
Japanese yen (for every 100) 153.9/154.8

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM
7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
10:00 News Headlines
10:03 Morning Show
10:30 30 minute Theatre
11:30 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
13:03 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:30 30 minute Theatre
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instruments
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 French way of Life

CHURCHES
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweidah 37440
St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24890
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331

AGENCIES
DOCTORS:
Amman:
Ali As'ad 51916/73463
Awal Al-Hawamdeh 77665/72350
Zarga:
Hisham Hiyas 82440
Irbid:
Adnan Al-Nasser 2415/72418
PHARMACIES:
Amman:
Nairoukh 23672

SERVICE CLUBS
Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.
Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS
Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency) 3711-3
Police headquarters 39141
Night roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 2111, 3777
24 hours a day for emergency 92205/92206
Airport information (ALIA) 92205/92206
Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Firstaid, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22090
Cablegram or telegram 18

MARKET PRICES
Tomatoes 380 200
Eggplant 200 140
Potatoes (imported) 170 140
Marrow (small) 240 200
Marrow (large) 160 130
Cucumber (small) 280 200
Cucumber (large) 180 150
Hot Green Pepper 180 140
Sweet Pepper 190 150
Cabbage 180 140
Onions (dry) 100 80
Green onions 260 200
Garlic 550 420
Spinach 240 200
Coconut (piece) 400 300
Beans 300 260
Bananas 260 200
Bananas (Mukammal) 225 180
Apples (Golden) 240 200
Apples (Double Red) 250 200
Apples (Starken) 240 200
Lemons 150 100
Oranges (Abu surra) 230 180
Oranges (Shamouti) 150 120
Oranges (local) 100 80
Oranges (French) 150 120
Cauliflowers 280 240
Tangerine 200 200
Bomali 180 140
Carrot (yellow) 150 100
Turnips 170 120
Chestnut 400 300
Grapefruit 100 70
Beet 140 120



SPORTS

U.S. leads Argentina in Davis Cup final

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13 (R) — John McEnroe and Peter Fleming took almost five hours to beat Guillermo Vilas and Jose-Luis Clerc, 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, 4-6, 11-9, yesterday to give the United States a 2-1 lead over Argentina in the Davis Cup final.

The match, one of the longest in Davis Cup history, lasted four hours and 52 minutes yesterday.

The U.S. victory, which followed several angry outbursts by McEnroe toward both Vilas and Clerc, means the Americans have to win only one of the two reverse singles matches to clinch the United States' 47th Davis Cup and their third in the past four years.

The hot-tempered McEnroe, the world's number one player, was to meet Clerc, a vastly improved player in recent years, in a singles match.

American captain Arthur Ashe picked high-serving Roscoe Tanner to face Vilas in the concluding match.

McEnroe won the opening singles on Friday when he routed Vilas, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2. But then Clerc equalized by beating Tanner, 7-5, 6-3, 8-6.

McEnroe and Fleming, the world's top-ranking doubles team, were heavily favoured to win the doubles from Vilas and Clerc, who rarely play together and came into the match with a 4-4 record as a

team in Davis Cup competition. But the Argentines seemed to be on the verge of scoring a stunning upset when they went ahead, 7-6, in the last set by breaking Fleming in the 13th game.

Adding to the tension, McEnroe engaged in several heated exchanges with Clerc and once berated Vilas, claiming he was stalling at the service line.

The first exchange occurred in the third game of the second set when McEnroe shouted at Clerc after Argentine captain Carlos Junquet got out of his chair to complain about a call to umpire Robert Jenkins of Britain.

On the changeover following that game, both players again exchanged angry words at the net.

Then in the first game of the fourth set, McEnroe, at the service line, shouted to Vilas, who was about to receive serve, "let me know when you're ready." "We've got all afternoon anyway."

At that point, both Junquet and Ashe came on court with referee Kurt Nielsen of Denmark to prevent any further exchange.

During the subsequent changeover, Ashe appeared to have remonstrated with McEnroe. Moments later, though, as they returned to the court, McEnroe and Clerc again had words, with McEnroe screaming in the Argentine's ear.

Flamengo trounces Liverpool

TOKYO, Dec. 13 (R) — Flamengo of Brazil outclassed lack-lustre Liverpool of England 3-0 to win the World Club Soccer Championship here today.

Flamengo, the South American champions, scored all their three goals in the first half. Liverpool, the European Cup holders, never really looked like coming back in a dull second half.

Flamengo ace Zico, who won a car for being voted the player of the game by the Japanese press, gave the Liverpool defence a torrid time and his artistry played a part in all three goals.

Nunes opened the scoring in the 13th minute after taking a pass

which Zico lobbed over two defenders. In the 34th minute, Zico took a free kick and Bruce Grobbelaar, Liverpool's Zimbabwian goalkeeper, failed to hold the ball. After a shot by Marinho had been blocked, Adilio cracked the ball into the net.

Seven minutes later Nunes again took a pass from Zico and lashed the ball into the Liverpool net from the right.

The usually aggressive Liverpool side played a muted game and were unable to get back into the match.

A crowd of 62,000 watched the game in the National Stadium, site of the 1964 Olympic Games.

Sanchez retains title by split point decision

HOUSTON, Dec. 13 (R) — World Boxing Council (WBC) featherweight champion Salvador Sanchez of Mexico overcame gallant British challenger Pat Cowdell to retain his title by winning a 15-round split points decision here last night.

The hard-punching Sanchez, making his seventh successful defence of the title, opened cuts about both eyes of Cowdell and put him down in the waning seconds of the fight, but could fashion only a majority decision over the battling Briton.

The first three rounds of the bout produced little action, with Cowdell showing respect for the knock-out power of the Mexican, who finished off 31 of his 43 previous opponents inside the distance.

Then the challenger began taking the fight to the champion. Relying on a snapping left jab he scored repeatedly against Sanchez, who seemed to have trouble with Cowdell's awkward, jerky style.

But in the eighth round Sanchez opened a cut under Cowdell's left eye which began to swell and produced a trickle of blood. Despite Cowdell's aggressive courage, Sanchez then began to get on top.

Resch wins his first World Cup downhill

SANTA CRISTINA, Italy, Dec. 13 (A.P.) — Young Erwin Resch upset the veteran teammates of the powerful Austrian lineup to win his first World Cup downhill ski race in this Italian resort today.

But the sensation of the day was Konrad Bartelski, a British skier of Polish ancestry, who gained the runnerup position performing his best race ever.

Bartelski, 27, who made headlines four years ago through a spectacular spill on the Megeve track that left him unconscious, flashed down the 3,446-metre long track in 2:07.52 while Resch and Olympic champion Leonard Stock already were celebrating the two first places for Austria.

"I started the race worried about the Polish situation because many of my relatives still live in Poland," Bartelski said. "Yet I managed to ski a fantastic downhill. I realised I was doing a great job on the final stretch, from the cheers and shouts of the crowd," he said.

Italy's Mauro Cornaz, another late starter, was a surprising fifth while Swiss skiers, reputed the toughest opponents of the Austrians, lagged behind.

Toni Buerger only placed ninth, ahead of teammate Silvano Meli. Swiss ace Peter Muller finished 19th, 2.31 seconds slower than Resch.

Phil Mahre of the United States ended the race in 30th place and gained as much cup points as the winner through the combined standings.

Today's downhill, combining with Wednesday's slalom Mahre won in Madonna di Campiglio, gave the 24-year-old American an undisputed 95-point lead in the overall cup standings.

Liechtenstein's Andreas Wenzel, Mahre's runnerup in the combined, also gained second place overall with 46 points ahead of Swedish slalom star Ingemar Stenmark, left at 35 points.

Women's World Cup

Meanwhile in the women's World Cup at Piancavallo, Swiss slalom talent Erika Hess won the second special slalom ski race of the women's World Cup today, taking a quick revenge for her upset by Liechtenstein's Hanni Wenzel in another slalom the previous day.

Miss Hess piled up a comfortable lead in the first heat to edge Hanni Wenzel by 60 hundredths of a second, in the total time of 1:45.64 minutes.

The Liechtenstein star, Olympic champion and twice World Cup holder, recovered two places from the first run clocking the second fastest heat, but was unable to catch the Swiss rival.

Today's victory gave Erika Hess a 76-point lead in the overall cup standings ahead of Miss Wenzel, who piled up 72.

West Germany's Irene Epple, the previous leader, was left at 54 points, in third place as she failed to gain any cup point today.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
© 1981 by Chicago Tribune

creasing the level of the contract.

Q. 4 — North-South vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ A7 ♣ J832 ♣ AKQ1095 ♠ 9
The bidding has proceeded: South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
? What do you bid now?
A. — Now that you have found a major-suit fit, there is no point to jump rebidding your diamond suit—that action would not be forcing and you could easily miss a superior heart contract. Jump to three hearts. While that is also not forcing, the knowledge that a good fit exists might encourage partner to stretch to game on many relatively weak hands.

Q. 5 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ AQ1076 ♣ K82 ♣ J73 ♠ 92
The bidding has proceeded: North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
? What do you bid now?
A. — Now that partner has raised your suit, your hand reveals to 12 points, and your side's combined assets should be in the game range. To invite game by raising to three spades could place undue pressure on your partner, who might pass with many hands that would produce ten tricks. Bid four spades.

Q. 6 — North-South vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ K7 ♣ AQ8 ♣ KJ73 ♠ 10954
The bidding has proceeded: South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 NT Pass 2 NT Pass
? What action do you take?
A. — Pass. You started with a minimum opening bid, and nothing has happened to improve your hand. Partner's raise to two trump shows about 11 points, so your side appears to be short of the assets required for game.

Q. 1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠ 8 ♣ AK10942 ♣ A62 ♠ KJ4
The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
? What do you bid now?
A. — While you have a good hand, your singleton spade is not necessarily an asset—indeed, it might be a liability, since it suggests the possibility of a misfit. Thus, we recommend that, for the moment, you proceed quietly. Bid two hearts—if partner passes, it's unlikely that you have missed game.

Q. 2 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ Q107 ♣ A1054 ♣ 962 ♠ 873
The bidding has proceeded: North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
? What action do you take?
A. — You have a weak hand, and you should get out of the auction as quickly as possible once you have found a playable spot. Pass—North's rebid was not forcing, so there is no need to bid again. Don't give preference to two clubs—that raises the level unnecessarily.

Q. 3 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠ 982 ♣ KJ10 ♣ K763 ♠ 874
The bidding has proceeded: North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
2 ♠ Pass
? What action do you take?
A. — Partner's bid is not forcing, but even though your hearts are much stronger than your spades, you should take a preference to two spades. As a general rule, you should presume that partner's first-bid suit is longer than his second, so you should return to his first-bid suit with equal length in his two suits, especially if you can do so without in-

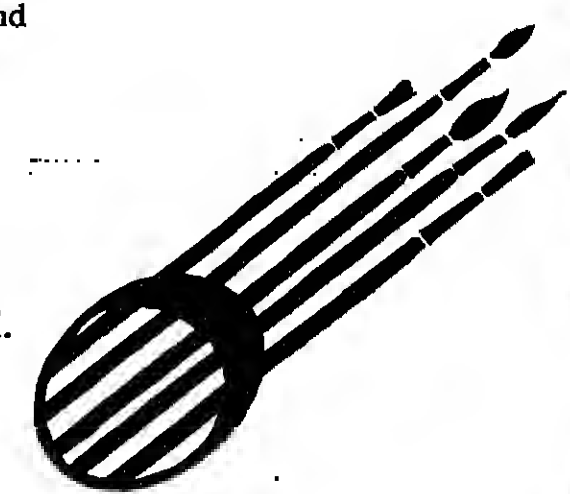
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FEATURES

How to break the death cycle

By Keron Bhattacharya

The idea that products go through a life-cycle, from difficult birth through growth to maturity and death, has become part of the common language of well-run companies. But it is altogether more controversial to argue that whole companies go through precisely the same cycle.

In the long run, they do. The only essential difference is that, through effective management of its business portfolio, a company can enjoy a much longer life than an individual product or business can. The length depends entirely on the quality of a company's management or — to quote Theodore Levitt of the Harvard Business School — "There is no such thing as a growth industry. There are only companies organised and operated to create and capitalise on growth opportunities."

As in the product life cycle, a company goes through four main stages. First the early struggle, then a period of motivation, a period of complacency and a period of degeneration.

There is fifth stage but that is more of an epiphany.

The period of early struggle is akin to "7" in the Boston Matrix. The company at this point is in its embryonic stage. Success remains only as a possibility.

The period of motivation occurs when the experience has been accumulated, the costs have been reduced, the market share has been increased and the market dominance has been established. In the field of experience the company is going through a phase of strong leadership, pride and the desire to do well. Everything

therefore is going well. It is a "star".

Key characteristics at this stage are the profit rate is very high and the organisation is highly efficient. Communication is strong both top-down and bottom-up, management is shrewd, able and highly professional and direction is strong and effective. The motivation among the workforce is high thus profit is ploughed back and the growth rate is dramatic.

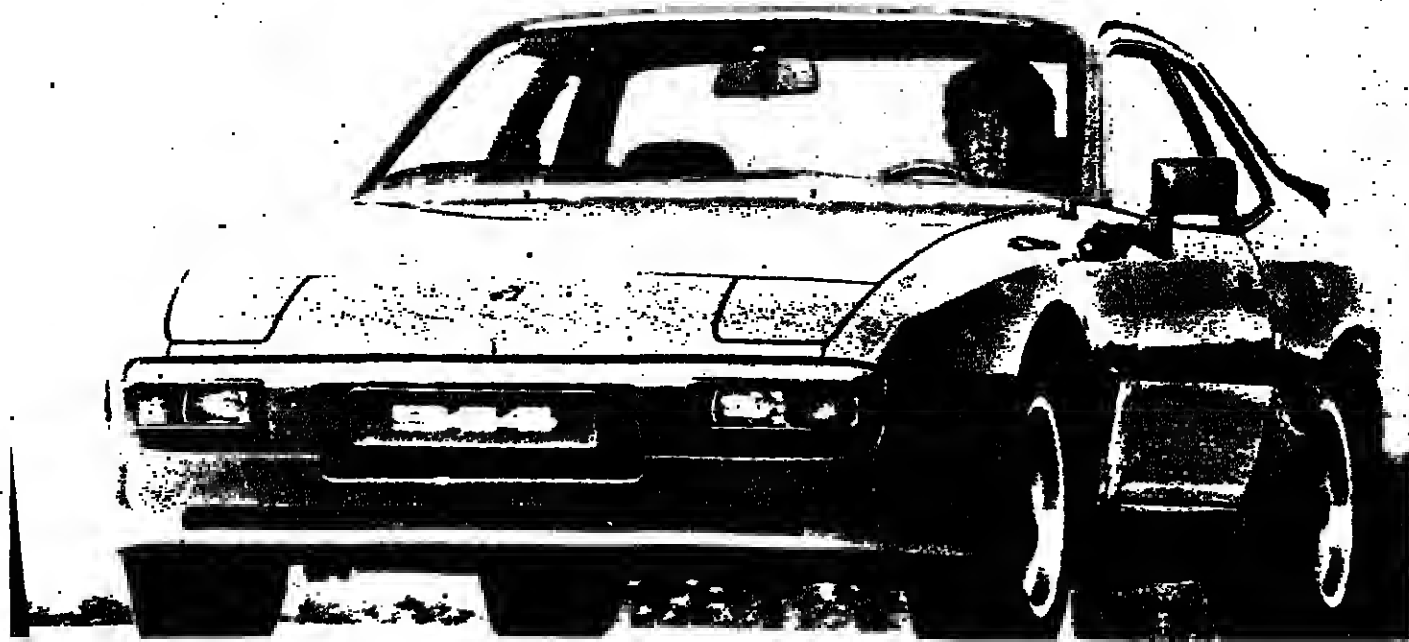
Using the Boston terminology the whole company at this stage can be termed a Star. Examples are Apple Inc. in the U.S. and Amstrad in the U.K.

The motivated period is finite and is followed by a period of complacency. The length of the motivated period is variable depending on the management's actions — it can be five years or 25 years.

The motivated period ends when the company is well-established and dominant. It does not have to fight for its existence and the profit is made through inertia, or its sheer size and dominance.

During the period of complacency, the company is still powerful, well-established and generating money, but it has lost its zeal and momentum. Key characteristics at this stage are low

Thrill miracles at Frankfurt motor show



The International Automobiles Exhibition in Frankfurt-on-Main, held in September attracted thousands of automobile fans from all over the globe. German manufacturers displayed some new models and said some of them were "thrill miracles". In some of the expensive models, Porsche presented their new "944", (above).

the third of what the experts call the "transaxle generation" after the 924 and the 928. The new model has 163 horsepower and has generous seating space for two with two "children's seats" at the rear. It's expected that the new model will be on the market early in 1982 (INP photo)

investment. The Star is treated as a Cash cow, i.e. milking without making any investment and the benefit received from a Cash cow is frittered away through lower prices, higher wages and general inefficiency without any reinvestment. Desire to maintain the status quo and market dominance as a positive policy is abandoned. General mismanagement and increased overhead occurs through unnecessary peripheral activities.

This is a period when the accumulated experience of a company has been outpaced by external developments and change. Without new experience and new thinking, it is losing its edge over others. (Example: utilisation of microchip by the Japanese in watch manufacture against the traditional Swiss experience.)

Among the observable symptoms for this malaise can be:

- (a) Profit is still maintained although at a lower pace;
- (b) Dominance is still there with a status quo position in the early years;
- (c) Price is maintained or moved up slightly to pay for the extra costs;
- (d) Ground has been given to the competitor through failure to meet the target, offering inadequate services and the deteriorating quality of goods;
- (e) Competitors have been allowed to build their share of experience thereby narrowing the gap of the experience curve. (Example: organisational behaviour of the major airlines in the world before Sir Freddie Laker's appearance on the scene.)

In spite of the complacency, a recovery is possible through a new, gregarious and virile management, in which case the company can take itself back to a state of motivation.

If the period of complacency is

allowed to progress unhindered, the next stage, the period of degeneration, sometimes arrives with rapidity and suddenness. It often comes with a jolt from some external factor such as recession, or a sharp increase in the price of energy. In this period one finds that costs have moved up generally because of mismanagement, old plant and machinery, and unit cost has increased substantially because of lower sales volume. Customers have lost faith in the credibility of the company, coordination and control have broken down, research and development is non-existent and management is by panic measures. There are perennial cash flow crises, and real price, if anything, is lower than the previous period as a result of pressure from the competitors.

The chart shows the probable cost and price trends during this period and the preceding ones. It can be seen that the cost has moved up substantially but the price is frozen to keep up with the market. The loss, therefore, is acute. In Boston terms, the company has reached the classification of Dog, whereas the right position

for it at this stage (if the flow of decay had been arrested) should have been either Cash cow or even Star. (Example: British Steel, British Leyland versus Thyssen and Volkswagen.)

Recovery at this stage is not possible. The best course of action is to fragment and close down, except for those parts with some future.

It is therefore vital for a business accurately to assess the phase it is in and to work out an appropriate strategy. If, for example, the company is in a state of degeneration, investing money, management and other resources is only delaying the inevitable.

If, on the other hand, the company is still in the phase of complacency, a rescue operation is possible: in some cases, both from economic and social points of view, it is also desirable. But diagnosis is only half the battle. Appropriate medicine must be administered for the necessary revitalisation if the fifth stage — death — is to be avoided.

— Financial Times News Features

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DELUXE VILLA. Modern independent building consisting of three bedrooms, two bathrooms, two salons, a veranda and central heating.

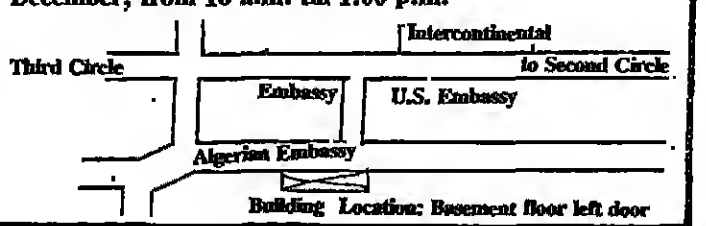
Location: Jabal Amman, Third Circle, behind the Civil Status Department.

Call tel: 42004, between 2 and 3:30 p.m., or between 7:30 and 9 p.m.

FOR SALE

Family leaving Jordan is selling a lot of furniture: stove, colour TV, antenna, etc...

Please contact Mr. Ben Ha Jabal Amman, near Third Circle, on Monday 14, Tuesday 15, Saturday 19 and Sunday 20 December, from 10 a.m. till 1:00 p.m.



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GITHE

PITED

SIBOPH

SCAFIO



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: BATCH WAGER PACKET SMUDGE
Answer: Archery might be an interesting sport, but it has this — ITS DRAWBACKS

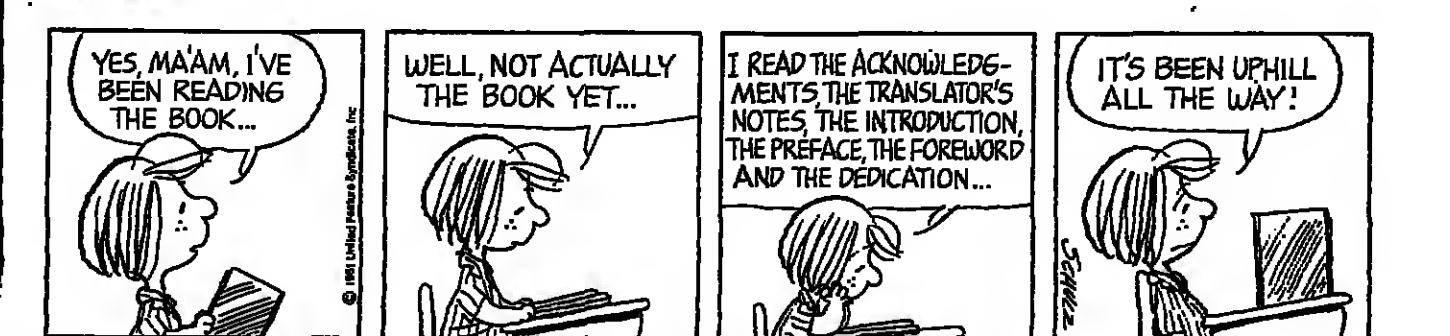
THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson



"I was dreading roking leaves when I suddenly remembered my uncle, the zookeeper..."

anuts



lutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1981

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A time to consider just what your true talents are and the best way you can bring them to the attention of the public. Make plans to gain your most cherished aims. Be more cheerful.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get busy at handling duties early in the day and talk over business matters with associates. Make new plans tonight.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Engage in creative work you have been concentrating upon and get good results. Sidestep a troublemaker.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You are thinking clearly now and can easily advance in career activities. Make plans for the coming holidays.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Good day to obtain the information that means much to you. Avoid one who likes to waste your time.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Gain the confidence of a successful money expert and follow his instructions. Be more economical in the days ahead.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Engage in activities that please you and feel happier. You are able to communicate very well with others today.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make plans far into the future that could bring you added success. You have creative ideas that need expression now.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Do favors for associates and gain their goodwill. Follow your intuition when dealing with others and get good results.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Attend to important duties early in the day so you'll have more time to engage in social activities.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Plan how to make valuable new contacts and then talk ideas over with experts. Be more thoughtful of others.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Make sure to keep any promises pertaining to business matters. Show more interest in outside activities.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make sure your ideas are practical before putting them in operation. Try to cooperate more with associates.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will want to study for the future and follow through so that there can be much success in life. Give an education along artistic lines for best results. Don't force sports on your serious-minded progeny.

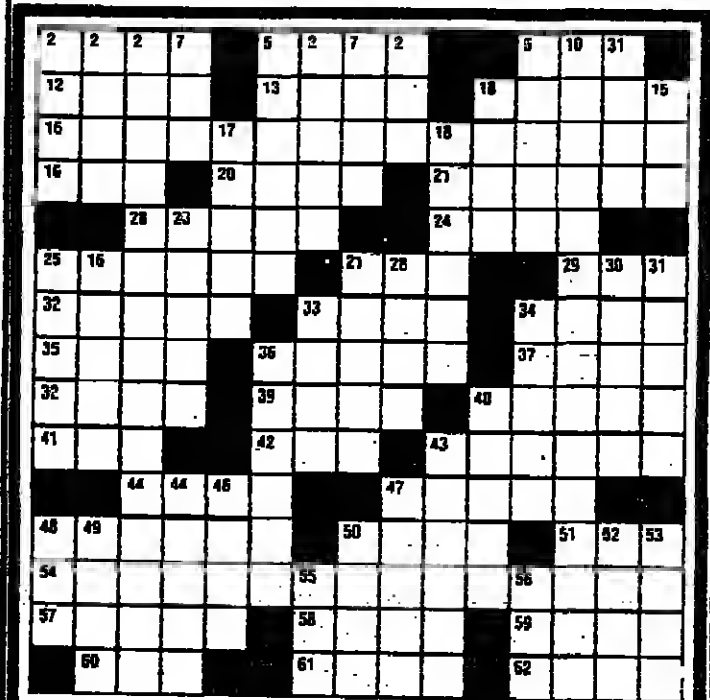
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword

By Emory H. Cain

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| ACROSS | 27 Kinsman: | 44 Aleutian | 11 Schick or |
| 1 Brood | abbr. | island | acid |
| 5 Hing | 29 Today | 47 Rod of | 14 "Adam —" |
| 9 Time zone | 32 — and true | baseball | 15 "Dry" group: |
| letters | 33 Riled up | 48 Bring into | abbr. |
| 12 Tilted | 34 Culture | harmony | 17 Confined |
| 13 "I cannot | 35 Salfy the | 50 "Rula | 18 "Salome" |
| tell —" | dancer | Britannia" | composer |
| 14 Black tea | 36 Inflexible | composer | 23 Lika some |
| 16 Certain | 37 Love inor- | 51 Do garden | tones |
| artifacts | dinately | work | 25 Sharpen |
| 19 Mountain | 38 Wild party | 54 Very | 26 Macaw |
| pass | 39 Bridle part | profound | 27 Spacious |
| 20 To — | 40 Betty Boop | 57 Plumage | 28 Sea bird |
| (exactly) | and family | bird | 30 Hopalong |
| 21 Accommo- | 41 Handle | 58 Tops | 46 Dill |
| dates | clumsily | 59 Hand | 47 Wading bird |
| 22 Prods | 42 "Have you | 60 Draft | 48 Fruit drink |
| 24 Salami | — woot?" | letters | 49 Young sheep |
| source | 43 1951 Oscar | 61 Roman road | 50 "There'll |
| 25 Cotton | winner | 62 Oh, woe! | be — |
| fabric | | | time." |
| | | | 52 Olive genus |
| | | | 53 Building |
| | | | wings |
| | | | 55 Asian |
| | | | people |
| | | | 56 Depression |
| | | | grp. |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:



WORLD

Tehran completes cabinet, names U.N. aide as executions continue

BEIRUT, Dec. 13 (A.P.) — The regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini today moved to complete its cabinet, as the Mujahedeen Khalk, Iran's chief opposition guerrilla group, claimed several dissident teachers were killed by revolutionary guards in a Tehran school-yard.

Tehran radio said Prime Minister Mir Hossein Musavi introduced to the parliament (Majlis) Ali Akbar Velayati to fill the vacant position of the foreign minister, while naming a new minister of interior, clergyman Ali Akbar Nateq Noori, to replace Kamaledin Nikravesh. It was not made clear when the Majlis would meet to give the two men a vote of confidence. Mr. Velayati was President Ali Khamenei's first choice for prime minister but the Majlis on Oct. 2 rejected his nomination. He is a U.S. educated paediatrician, and a member of the ruling clergy-dominated Islamic Republican Party (IRP) as well as being a member of parliament from the capital city.

Nikravesh is being replaced by a hardline clergyman, also a member of the IRP and the parliament. Nateq Noori, from the Caspian Sea town of Noor, will be the second cleric to hold a cabinet

post, besides ministers of Islamic guidance, Abolmajid Moadikhab. Iran also named its permanent representative to the United Nations today. Sa'eed Rajai was received by both Khomeini and President Khamenei this morning, and state radio said he would leave for New York as soon as possible.

Meanwhile, the Mujahedeen Khalk urban guerrilla organisation claimed today that several teachers were killed by revolutionary guards in a schoolyard in Tehran because they opposed the Khomeini regime.

The Paris office of urban guerrilla leader Massoud Rajavi told the Associated Press in Beirut by telephone that teachers Hahiholah Assadian, Reza Marandi, and two others called only by their first names Javad and Asqar, were among those allegedly killed at an athletic field of a Tehran school.

A spokesman for Mr. Rajavi's office, who declined to be identified, also said three Mujahedeen members had been "tortured to death" in a Tehran prison. He did not say which jail.



Ayatollah Khomeini

Many of Mr. Rajavi's reports about events in Iran have turned out to be accurate.

The spokesman confirmed earlier reports of the executions of four young men, all of the dissident sons of two prominent clergymen, one of them Ali Golzadeh Ghaffouri, a member of the parliament, the other Ayatollah Alemi Rohani.

"The body of Akbar Fardarvish, a 19-year-old member of the Mujahedeen who had been arrested some time ago, was reclaimed by his parents," the spokesman said. "His two eyes had been taken out, his chest burned, and cut open, and his two arms were broken."

He did not say where or when this allegedly took place.

Reading a statement from Mr. Rajavi's office, the spokesman said the Khomeini regime has employed the head of the former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's interrogation squad who before the 1979 revolution — which toppled the Shah's regime — was in charge of interrogating political prisoners.

Mr. Rajavi's spokesman said Gen. Sojedi — whose first name was not given — and who was placed in jail after the revolution for his role in the Shah's regime, has been released and employed again by Khomeini's government.

Sakharovs said to be fine following hunger strike

MOSCOW, Dec. 13 (R) — Liza Alexeyeva, for whom Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov and his wife staged a 17-day hunger strike, said today she had found them both in good health and recovering from their fast in hospital.

Miss Alexeyeva, 26, returned to Moscow early today from visiting the Sakharovs in Gorky, 400 kilometres east of Moscow, the city to which the 60-year-old Nobel Peace Prize-winner was exiled in Jan. 1980.

Miss Alexeyeva was granted permission to emigrate to the United States to join her husband, Alexei Semyonov, whom she married by proxy last summer.

"They are both in good health. They are getting better in a Gorky hospital," Miss Alexeyeva told reporters.

The Sakharovs began their protest on Nov. 22 to pressure the authorities into granting an exit visa to their daughter-in-law so that she could join her husband by proxy.

Moscow conceded to their demand last week and told the former mathematics student she could leave for the West in the next few days.

Miss Alexeyeva said the Sakharovs told her they were taken to separate hospitals by the KGB security police on Dec. 4, the 13th day of their hunger strike.



Andrei Sakharov

Last Tuesday they were told that Miss Alexeyeva would be given an exit visa and they asked to be able to meet so that they could take a decision on whether to end the fast.

The KGB agreed and the Sakharovs subsequently called a halt to the protest. On Wednesday they had been put in the same room in one hospital.

The Sakharovs told Miss Alexeyeva that they were not subject to force-feeding at any time.

After the government newspaper Izvestia announced on Dec. 4 that the couple were undergoing "preventive medical treatment", friends of the family in Moscow said they feared, this meant use of force-feeding techniques to end their protest.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Raid costs Angolan aide his job

LUANDA, Dec. 13 (R) — A damaging attack on Angola's only oil refinery on Nov. 30 claimed its first political victim this weekend. State Security Minister Kundu Payama, hitherto one of the fastest rising stars in Angola's ruling party, was demoted to a provincial job. A presidential decree announcing a minor government reshuffle gave no reason, but Western diplomats said Mr. Payama was suspended right after a sabotage squad, alleged here to be South African, blew up part of the refinery on Luanda's outskirts.

Cyclone kills 7 in Bangladesh

DACCA, Dec. 13 (A.P.) — A cyclone that lashed Bangladesh on Friday has killed seven persons and left eight missing, officials reported today. The deaths were reported in Patharghata's Patuakhali district 320 kilometres south of Dacca.

Venitian relics recovered

VENICE, Italy, 13 (A.P.) — Police said the remains held to be those of martyred St. Lucy and which were stolen from the San Geremia Church here Nov. 7 by two gunmen were recovered early today. It was not immediately clear where the relics of the fourth century Sicilian saint were discovered. Police said no ransom had been paid. Two gunmen had entered the church, threatened a priest and an elderly couple, and then smashed the glass tomb where the relics of the saint have been on display since 1863.

Bomb hurts 4 in Mexico City

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 13 (R) — Four people were injured today when a bomb exploded on board a Nicaraguan airliner before take-off from Mexico City airport, an airport spokesman said. The device exploded when the Managua-bound passengers were about to embark, injuring the captain of the Aeronica Boeing 727, two stewardesses and a Mexican airport mechanic.

Pope to explain nuclear war

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 13 (R) — Pope John Paul will send missions to the United Nations, Washington, Moscow, Paris and London next week to explain the "terrifying prospects" of the use of nuclear arms, the Vatican announced last night. It said in a statement that the delegations, mainly composed of scientists from the pontifical academy of sciences, would examine at a scientific level the possibilities of halting the nuclear arms race. The delegations would illustrate the results of an inquiry carried out by a working group of the academy that the Pope charged with studying "the prospects connected with the use of nuclear arms with particular attention on the disastrous effects of an atomic war".

Thai premier cancels trip after insurgents open fire

BANGKOK, Dec. 13 (A.P.) — Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda has cancelled a visit to southern Thailand after an advance helicopter from his party was fired on by Communist insurgents and one person aboard was killed, local newspapers reported today.

The insurgents opened fire on the helicopter as it was nearing its destination. It was carrying 10 reporters from the southern town of Hat Yai to Phattalung province. An engineer on board was killed, the reports said.

The commander of the southern army region, Lt. Gen. Harn Leenanond, then cancelled the prime minister's scheduled trip to the flood-stricken area, and Gen. Prem went to another district instead.

Travelling with Gen. Prem in five other helicopters were the agriculture minister, the communications minister, the interior minister, two deputy ministers, and Lt. Gen. Harn.

The reports quoted witnesses as saying two insurgents opened fire on the helicopter with assault rifles as it was about 100 metres above the ground. It had apparently strayed from its prescribed route.

Several thousand insurgents in southern Thailand are fighting government control from jungles and rugged mountain areas.

FBI held on to Reagan's code card after attempt on his life, the Post says

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 (A.P.) — FBI agents wound up with President Ronald Reagan's personal nuclear weapon code card after he was shot March 30 and refused to give it up for two days, the Washington Post said in Sunday editions.

The newspaper said officials "presume" a new card with different codes was issued in the interim.

The card is not in the well-known attaché case carried by a military officer near the president at all times, but is carried personally by the president.

The attaché case contains information on and draft orders for various military options. The frequently changed card contains words and numbers that enable the president to identify himself to officials at the national military command centre in the Pentagon if he has to use the telephone to order the use of nuclear weapons.

If the president is incapacitated, his authority falls on the vice president, who, it was reported, has a code card of his own.

According to the newspaper's account, FBI agents who catalogued evidence collected at the hospital where Mr. Reagan was taken — including bits of clothing cut from him in the emergency room — realised they had the card while Mr. Reagan was still undergoing surgery for the bullet in his chest.

The newspaper said Mr. Reagan carried the card in his wallet. The president's military aide, Lt. Col. Jose Muratti and Edward Hickey, a White House security

aide, asked for the card back, the FBI agents refused, account continued.

The dispute was quickly referred to Attorney General William French Smith, who was in a cabinet room at the White House with other cabinet officers.

Mr. Smith instructed the FBI to keep the card, and agent James Lerth told others at the hospital "he had his orders and he was going to maintain control," according to one witness quoted by the newspaper.

U.S. Attorney Charles Ruff, in charge of the investigation of the shooting, was quoted by the Post as saying, after he made inquiries about the matter recently, "there was a nuclear code that the FBI agents at George Washington University Hospital took ... there was a confrontation on the scene with the military adviser or aide. The matter was treated as a separate matter apart from the investigation, and it was resolved to my best knowledge within 36 to 48 hours."

White House communications director David Gergen was quoted as saying the account contained inaccuracies, which he did not specify, and adding, "at no time during the events of March 30 was the national security of the United States impaired. Beyond that, we have no comment."

The newspaper said Mr. Smith acknowledged the incident and declined further comment except to say "to my knowledge the procedures that were followed were all proper and they were taken intentionally and with a purpose."

Solidarity--a tortuous path that started in Gdansk

WARSAW, Dec. 13 (R) — By declaring a state of emergency and putting the country effectively under military rule, the Polish government has taken its strongest step so far to stifle Solidarity's unprecedented challenge against Communist rule.

Until the Solidarity free trade union was born out of last year's wave of seaport strikes, no other country in the Soviet bloc had faced such determined pressure for workers' rights and social change.

Solidarity, reluctantly allowed to organise by a beleaguered Polish government, mushroomed into a potent industrial and political force.

Jaruzelski: hard, patient

WARSAW, Dec. 13 (R) — It was a Soviet-trained army general, Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski, who made today's emotional announcement that the military would now rule Poland.

The 58-year-old career soldier, who is also Communist Party chief and defence minister, was installed as prime minister 10 months ago when his predecessor, Jozef Pankowski, resigned after struggling with the Solidarity free trade union for six months.

A stiff, upright figure who is said to abhor violence, Gen. Jaruzelski was once said to have told his politburo colleagues: "Polish soldiers will not fire on Polish workers."

In contrast to the majority of senior Polish Communist Party officials, he was born into a rich landowning family and was deported to the Soviet Union at the age of 16 when Red Army troops invaded his native Lublin province.

Official biographies tend to gloss over this period, stating only that Gen. Jaruzelski "found himself in the Soviet Union."

But his fortunes changed in 1943 when he joined the Polish Army in the Soviet Union and

to the alarm of the Soviet Union, which earlier this year summoned Polish leaders to Moscow to order them to put their house in order, the Warsaw government seemed unable to check the movement's mounting challenge.

Solidarity grew steadily as an alternative focus of authority and the country's Communist rulers were forced into a string of humiliating surrenders.

Solidarity achieved gains unknown and almost unimaginable anywhere else in the Soviet-controlled bloc: the right to strike, the gradual easing of censorship, access to the media and sufficient leverage to dictate

changes in government policy and the sacking of party officials. As solidarity's drive for reform increased in momentum, so did the Kremlin's pressure on Warsaw's party leaders to halt what it saw more and more as a counter-revolutionary movement that would ultimately destroy Soviet-style Communism in Poland.

The crisis spawned by militant workers was Poland's fourth major upheaval in the 36 years since Moscow-trained Communists imposed their rule on a devastated country as Nazi German occupying troops withdrew.

In June 1956 thousands of workers marched on party headquarters in Poznan chanting "we want bread, we want freedom." The protest was halted by the Polish Army with an official toll of 48 people killed and 270 injured.

Four months later, Polish moderates defied Moscow by attempting to purge Stalinist leaders. Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev hurried to Warsaw to demonstrate, but was refused a hearing and warned that Poland was ready to fight.

Khrushchev backed down and Wladyslaw Gomulka, purged for deviationism seven years earlier and deeply suspected by Moscow, was recalled to lead Poland's ruling party.

By Dec. 1970 Mr. Gomulka's popularity had evaporated and Baltic shipyard workers, angered by sudden price increases, rebelled and proclaimed a general strike. The army went in with tanks and at least 45 people were killed.

Mr. Gomulka was forced to resign to be followed by Edward Gierek, a tough coalminer who quickly made Mr. Gomulka the scapegoat for Poland's problem.

Trouble flared again in the summer of 1976 when workers again took to the streets in protest against price rises, setting fire to Communist Party offices and ripping up rail tracks with their bare

hands.

Within 24 hours the price rises were cancelled, but by then 17 people had been killed. Inside two months, Poland's first dissident movement was formed.

Mr. Gierek's attempts to modernise industry and bring about prosperity slowly soured and Poland, owing billions of dollars to Western banks, began its latest crisis in July 1980.

Again, price increases were the spark to ignite the flame. Meat prices went up by 70 per cent and within two weeks 80,000 people were on strike in Lublin, quickly followed by workers in Warsaw and the Gdansk shipyard.

It was in Gdansk just 16 months ago that a previously unknown dock electrician, Lech Walesa, clambered over the gate of the Lenin shipyard to take command of an inter-factory strike committee, the first such group in any Soviet bloc country.

A few weeks later, on Sept. 17, the Solidarity free trade union held its first national meeting and Mr. Walesa warned the government that the independent labour movement had grown too big to be pushed around.

Poland's state-run press was already hinting at a risk of Soviet intervention. Prime Minister Edward Baluch was sacked in a government and party purge, the second of three government leaders forced out in quick succession.

Mr. Gierek's 10 years as party leader had ended abruptly on Sept. 6 when he was replaced by Stanislaw Kania, a little known Communist official. Mr. Gierek was said to be suffering a heart ailment.

As Poland's leaders grappled with a situation unprecedented in any Communist society, they were warned constantly by Moscow of the risks involved. Whenever Mr. Kania yielded to union pressure he faced new trouble elsewhere.

By late Nov. 25 Soviet Army divisions were dug in around Poland's borders and the Western

powers feared the worst. But the Polish leadership assured Moscow that it could handle the problem and there was no military intervention by Moscow.

The Kremlin kept up the pressure and in February this year was calling Solidarity a wrecking movement bent on anarchy. Mr. Kania accused Mr. Walesa and his colleagues of setting themselves up as a political opposition.

Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, who became prime minister in February, gained Solidarity's brief cooperation when he appealed for a 90-day respite from strikes. But sporadic trouble, including strikes and sit-ins, continued.

Warsaw, Dec. 13 (R) — The man regarded by millions of Polish workers as the hero of their country's social revolution is solidarity leader Lech Walesa.

The Union leader, familiar throughout the world for his handlebar moustache, was discussing strategy with union chiefs at the Baltic port of Gdansk when the state of emergency was declared and the roundup of dissidents started.

Mr. Walesa gave birth to Solidarity when he clambered over the wall of the Lenin shipyard in Aug. 1980 to take command of a national wave of strikes.

He had first engaged in political activity during similar strikes in 1970 and said he had lost count of the number of times he was detained by police and sacked from jobs.

Combining earthy realism with firebrand rhetoric, Mr. Walesa had offered Poles a vision of a new social order that took into account the aspirations of a nation that is Christian and looks West but also acknowledges its position in the Soviet bloc.

The 38-year-old former electrician is not an intellectual but has qualities of instinct, timing and of carrying a crowd that made him

the second most famous Pole after Pope John Paul.

His ability to carry a crowd first emerged in the Lenin shipyard where Mr. Walesa also established a reputation as a fearless negotiator as he hammered out the Gdansk strike accords.

These provided for the establishment of the Soviet bloc's first and only free trade union and set the scene for a prolonged political struggle between the Solidarity movement and the Communist rulers in which Mr. Walesa was never far from the fray.

Mr. Walesa has, however, emphasised that he seeks to reform Communism not destroy it.

Born on Sept. 29, 1943, in a village near the northern town of Lipno, to a poor farming family, Mr. Walesa completed his secondary education as a trained electrician.

Mr. Walesa married a flower shop sales girl in 1969. They have four sons and two daughters.

He has talked in terms of the three pillars of power in Poland — the Communist establishment, Solidarity and worker councils — saying they must coexist and teach each other democracy.

S. African parents search for detainees

By Robert Weller

JOHANNESBURG — Every day of the week, Max Coleman or his wife, Audrey, calls the security police and asks: "Is my child all right? Where is my child? When can I see him?" The Colemans are members of the Parents Support Committee, a group of largely well-to-do whites. They meet each week to press for their release of their children, detained without charge, and the right to visit them.

The group was formed in September, after 14 young people, mostly college students, were detained by security police. Under South Africa's security laws, detainees can be held indefinitely, without being charged, without visitors and without lawyers.

Some of these white parents admit the detention laws did not disturb them so long as they were used only against blacks. Attempts to join forces with parents of black detainees have been tense, and largely unsuccessful.

Thousands of South Africans, nearly all black, have been detained since detention without charge was enacted in 1963. The white-minority government contends the power is needed to control black nationalists and their supporters, who are often branded as Communists.

More than 100 persons are reportedly being held today, though no official figures are available.

Among those detained in September was a niece of a cabinet minister and the sons of prominent whites.

Mr. Coleman, whose son Keith was an honour student and member of the South African Press Union, said the committee was formed "out of a sense of outrage that this can happen in our country that people can be held in isolation without rights."

During their first meetings the parents mostly sought to reassure themselves. Each gave a status report on his or her child.

They began discussing the best way to get food, clothing and reading material to their children. With their legal advisers, they discussed ways to get to see their children, who are denied visitors.

At one meeting, 10 minutes was spent discussing how to arrange appropriate foods for a vegetarian.

Charles Bill, 21, who had been released from detention two days earlier, advised, "they just must make a noise about it. I won't eat red meat so when they gave it to me I sent it back."

"The next thing I knew the cook came in, wearing camouflage and carrying an R-1 (automatic rifle). He demanded to know why I thought I could get anything special. But I kept complaining and got poultry and fish."

Bill is the son of the Rev. Francois Bill, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman.

Inevitably, the group moved toward confrontation with the government. Two weeks ago the parents began picketing John Vorster Square, the main police station here.

About 700 people turned up a protest meeting held in a downtown church recently. The meeting highlighted one of the criticisms the committee has of itself — most of its members said nothing against detentions until their children were picked up.

The parents got a friendly lecture from one speaker, Albertina Sisulu, whose black nationalist husband, Walter, is imprisoned on notorious Robben Island. Her son Zwelakhe, a journalist, is also in detention without charge.

"You are fortunate," Mrs. Sisulu said. "You are allowed to give food and clothes to your children. Some of you even have seen them. I don't know where my son is. He only has the pants he left with four months ago."

Mr. Coleman said more than 5,000 persons have been detained since 1960 and more than 400 this year with 100 or so still in custody.

"One of our concerns is that we are not yet managing to get black parents to join our group," he said.

So far only a couple non-whites have joined. Coleman says that although white parents have had many sleepless nights worrying about their children, "the black suffer much more."

There have been repeated allegations that security police beat black prisoners while avoiding brutality with whites most of the time.

Attempts to join forces with blacks threaten to politicise the committee, which parent Dennis van Heerden says must be avoided. His son Clive was detained.

"Not everyone agrees with these children's politics," Mr. van Heerden said. "But a helluva lot of people disagree with detention without trial."

As Mr. van Heerden feared, blacks shouted black power slogans at the protest meeting, drawing one lonely retort: "We can do without that."

None of the parents would deny that their detained children are opposed to apartheid, but each demands that if their son or daughter has committed a crime the government should charge them.

— Associated Press

